"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warm to-day; Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate north to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,232. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THUNDER OF 'HOCHS' HAILS THE KAISER

Never Such Crowds in Berlin and Never Such Cheers as Welcome His Entry.

SILVER JUBILEE BEGINS

Throng of Beggars After Carnegie —In New York Germans Celebrate at Churches and a Kommers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Kaiser arrived in Berlin from Potsdam, for the celebrations in honor of his silver jubilee, at 6 o'clock this afternoon. With the Kaiserin, he drove through the Tiergarten and Unter den Linden to the castle amid the densest and most enthusiastic crowds gathered in the imperial capital for many years. His welcome from the populace was truly triumphal. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall a time when Berliners ever gave vent to such spontaneous thunder of cheers.

The Kaiser was visibly pleased at the cordial demonstration. He smiled and bowed repeatedly as his automobile made its way through the shouting multitude.

The jubilee has begun amid the balmiest June weather imaginable, and the festive spirit which has been more or less drooping promises to revive correspondingly.

Andrew Carnegie, with Ambassador Leishman on one arm and Robert S. Brookings on the other, strolled through the throngs in Unter den Linden this forenoon on a tour of admiration of the decorations which embellish Berlin in honor of the jubilee. This afternoon he motored around the pretty lakes surrounding the capital. He spent the evening quietly with his family in his apartments at the Adlon.

All day streams of callers, ranging from ordinary beggars and secretaries of needy orphan asylums to art dealers who would like to dispose of million-dollar paintings, besieged the hotel in vain efforts to meet Mr. Carnegie.

He and his fellow-American Peace Commissioners will be received by the Kaiser to-morrow forenoon.

BERLIN, June 15.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Emperor William II. was quietly observed to-day, as this marked the date also of the death of the Emperor's father, Frederick III. The Emperor and Empress attended a memorial service in the morning in the garrison church at Potsdam, and later the Emperor laid a wreath on his father's tomb. He then received in the New Palace the former members of the First Infantry Guard, of which he was Captain in 1880-81.

All the members of the imperial family took luncheon at the New Palace with the exception of the Crown Prince. Their Majesties and the guests proceeded to the royal palace at Berlin in the evening.

The real jubilee will begin to-morrow morning with reveille in the castle yard. Great crowds have gathered in Berlin, and the congestion in the streets is extreme. The police in charge of the traffic find it impossible to keep the crowds of people and vehicles moving. Unter den Linden was so crowded throughout Sunday that ingress from the Brandenburg Gate and from the castle had to be prohibited. The street was filled with a mass of humanity in which it was difficult to make any progress, while the street cars, buses and other public conveyances were jammed together.

2,000 GERMANS AT KOMMERS.

Told by Bernstorff That Fatherland "Can't Dream of Eternal Peace."

Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, told an audience of 2,000 German-Americans last night in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, that Germany could never hope to dream the dream of eternal peace. Count von Bernstorff was the principal speaker at the "Kommers" in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II., which was held under the auspices of the United German Societies and the German residents of New York and vicinity.

"During the past twenty-five years," said the Ambassador, "Germany has come to the front as a world power under the rule of our glorious and beloved Emperor, and an aerie has been found for the German eagle from which he can look down in satisfaction upon the nations of the earth. As the German poet Moritz Arndt in 1813, the bard of the war of German independence remarked, so all Germans can declare today, 'We believe in the future of Germany.'

"This day is being celebrated in all parts of the globe, wherever the sons of the Fatherland are gathered together. Our Emperor has been praised as a peace Emperor, and not without just reason, for he seeks the advancement of Germany without recourse to war. In spite of this, however, we Germans cannot dream the dream of eternal peace. This is because of the geographical position of Germany, which up to 100 years ago was selected as a bloody battlefield by all of the great powers of Europe.

"Germany has learned to forge her sword as Siegfried did, and when Siegfried's sword fell in the embers the world cried: 'Thus strikes Siegfried's sword.' So, too, when Germany forges her sword the world should know that she is prepared."

Turning to Mayor Gaynor, who was seated beside him on the dais at the speakers' table, the Ambassador spoke in English and said:

"I want to express thanks from the bottom of my heart to the Mayor of this great city, where the achievements of progress and civilization command the admiration of the whole world, that he has honored us with his distinguished presence on this occasion. It is a grace-

Continued on Page 2.

WINS RACES MILES APART.

Jockey-Aviator Flies Between Tracks—All in Two Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 15.—Lieut. von Egan Kruger, a military airman and one of the crack gentlemen riders of the Kaiser's army, executed a brilliantly spectacular feat to-day.

He won the first race at Magdeburg at 2 o'clock this afternoon astride the steeplechaser Jaspis. Then he mounted an army biplane and flew to Berlin, eighty miles away, where he landed one and one-half hours later at the Grünewald race course in the nick of time to jump from his flying machine upon his own horse, Dragoon, with which he easily won the fifth event on the card for the Potsdam Prize, a gold cup worth $625.

The Lieutenant's victory at Magdeburg and his flight to Grünewald were unknown to the crowd until the race was over. Then he was carried the full length of the paddock on the shoulders of his enthusiastic admirers.

Hundreds of Americans here for the jubilee festivities were present and joined in the demonstration in his honor.

WALES TAKEN PRISONER.

Prince, as a Private, Captured on First Day in Camp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 15.—The Prince of Wales, as a private in the Oxford University officers' training corps, went into camp at Berkshire on Saturday. For the next fortnight he will be just a citizen-soldier and will undergo all the discomforts and enjoyments of camp life. He will possess no privileges, will be treated exactly the same as his 250 comrades, and will undergo the same regimental routine.

The Prince's first experience in mimic warfare was not a happy one. He was told off with another private to act as scout for the main Red force, and just when he thought he had discovered the whereabouts of the Blue army he was suddenly pounced upon by a dozen members of the enemy's force, who promptly overwhelmed him and his companions and made them prisoners. Before anything worse could happen, however, the Red supports appeared on the scene and released them.

CAR HITS FIRE TRUCK.

Two Firemen Wedged In and Seriously Hurt—Two Passengers in Hospital.

There had been an easily quenched blaze in the bedding of a room in an Allen Street tenement last night, and shortly before 11 o'clock Capt. Patrick Hickey and seven firemen were riding back down Orchard Street when, as they were going across Grand Street, the lumbering length of Hook and Ladder Truck 6 was struck squarely in the middle by a trolley car.

The collision was so violent that it smashed in the front vestibule of the car, derailed it and flung it about so that it stood unsteadily athwart its own tracks. The truck was half-capsized, and all of the firemen were tossed off. Walter Roberts, the driver, although painfully shaken and bruised, was still able to bound to his feet and reach for the bridles of the three horses which were rearing and plunging in the crowded street, but Capt. Hickey and Fireman John J. Harrigan were wedged beneath the running-board and the street.

When the truck was righted it was found that, while they were conscious, their backs were so badly hurt that they could not move, and, as they were being removed to Gouverneur Hospital, it was feared that their injuries would prove serious.

The other firemen escaped with a slight shaking up, but the ambulance surgeons found they had work to do among the thirty passengers of the car, who were nearly all hysterical. A preliminary examination showed that most of them were only frightened, but a few complained of bruises and two had been so showered with the fragments of glass from the smashed vestibule that they were taken to the hospital for treatment.

These were Mrs. Rebecca Emmenfeldt of 717 Courtland Avenue, the Bronx, and Henry Hammer, a tailor of 4,717 Third Avenue. The motorman of the car, which had been making its way toward the Desbrosses Street Ferry at the time of the collision, was Hugh McHugh of 3,787 First Avenue. He escaped injury.

Truck 6, which has quarters in Canal Street, has a new automobile equipment, but this was out of order last night, and the old fire horses were at work.

ONLY METAL TO CUSTOMS.

Bronze Mask of Balzac by Rodin Not Appraised as Sculpture.

After several months of litigation the Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that a bronze mask of Balzac executed by Auguste Rodin, and imported by Eugene Meyer, Jr., the banker, of 733 Park Avenue, is for tariff purposes merely a "manufacture of metal." Mr. Meyer gave the order for the mask last year under the impression that it would be allowed to enter this country at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the Tariff act of 1909, as a "sculpture, the professional production of a sculptor only," and dutiable at 45 per cent.

Mr. Meyer appealed to the General Board of Appraisers. A commission was appointed to take Rodin's testimony in Paris. The sculptor testified that he made the design and the original model in clay with his own hands. From this a plaster cast was made by the sculptor's molder, the cast later being taken to Rodin's founder, who made the bronze cast.

"Of course, I did not work personally on the casting of the bronze," Rodin testified, "as that is not the work of a sculptor in our days. When the bronze casting was finished I examined it to see if it was in perfect condition."

Judge Waite, in his decision for the board affirming the Collector's assessment, concedes that the mask is a work of art of a high order, and that it seems unreasonable to classify it under the metal schedule. The decision holds, however, that as the law stands the mask in order to be admitted as a sculpture, should have had some work done on it by the artist's own hands after the piece left the founder. Judge Waite says that the fact that the mask cannot be admitted as a "sculpture" is due to "the infirmity of the statutory provision."

Ladies find ANGOSTURA BITTERS an excellent tonic during a tiresome day.—Adv.

NEWARK BAY BRIDGE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Pennsylvania Freight Attempts Run and 37 Cars, Two with Livestock, Are Burned Up.

ENGINE AND 5 CARS OVER

3,500 Feet of Newark Bay Span Gone—D., L. & W. Bridge Over Passaic Also Crippled by Fire.

After an all night fight, under unusual conditions, against flames which attacked the Pennsylvania Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge spanning Newark Bay, between the outer precincts of Bayonne and Newark, the land ends of the structure were saved early yesterday, but not until 3,500 feet of the bridge above the waters of the bay had been burned. Freight traffic of the two roads on the divisions using the bridge was completely stopped.

At the outset of the fire a freight train from the Maryland Division of the Pennsylvania tried to make a dash through the flames with its string of loaded cars bound for New England points. A car containing live sheep, another of cattle, and thirty-five filled with potatoes were caught and totally destroyed.

Four tracks crossed the bridge, the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley using two each. Shortly after 12:30 A. M. a light engine on the Lehigh Valley crossed at high speed, its stack spouting hot embers. These, it is believed, ignited the ties which had been freshly coated with creosote, and soon fire was crawling over the structure in either direction above the waters.

The Maryland freight was on the drawbridge and the engineer tried to make a run of it to save his train. The engine and five cars crossed in safety and reached Greenville, the freight yards of the Pennsylvania. The flagman of the train, seeing the peril ahead, cut off the caboose at the end of the train, stopped it, and pushed it back over the tracks out of harm's way. All the other cars, including the two filled with live stock, were consumed.

The Jersey City and Bayonne Fire Departments were summoned, but their apparatus could not be brought into fighting distance of the flames.

Twelve Pennsylvania locomotives equipped with first-aid appliances, six from either side of the bay, puffed bravely forward into the danger zone. The workers on them remained as long as little and were forced to retreat when at 8 A. M. the structure gave signs of collapse, which began at the Greenville side, where the rails, ties, and supports went down for a distance of about 2,000 feet.

Owing to the fact that the fire was about 1,000 feet from shore, the work of fighting it was extremely difficult for the firemen who had responded to two alarms. Calls were sent for fireboats and tugs, but by the time they reached the scene the Bayonne end of the bridge was beyond saving. They succeeded, however, in keeping the flames from spreading and destroying the structure toward the Newark shore.

Blazing timbers floated down the bay and set fire to several scows tied up near West Eighth Street, Bayonne. Tugs were sent to the rescue, and the scows were saved. Except for the shore ends, the bridge was burned to the water's edge, only the piles being left standing.

The bridge was one of the most important on the system, and its destruction cripples the systematic handling of freight over the two roads. Interchange is shut off with the New Haven and Long Island roads via Greenville, and in order to continue the freight movement arrangements have been made with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, and the West Shore Railroads to divert freight for New England, Long Island, and Brooklyn by way of their lines; likewise, freight emanating from those points. A large force of men was organized to rebuild the bridge. It was estimated last night that two weeks would be required to replace the structure, working night and day.

A bridge fire yesterday afternoon also made trouble for the Lackawanna Railroad. The big steel structure spanning the Passaic River a few miles from Paterson, N. J., was put out of commission by fire, and all traffic over the main line of the road was practically stopped. The bridge is about 1,000 feet long and 100 feet above the river.

Thomas Brophy, who lives near the bridge, saw the ties in flames following the passing of a train, and, after unsuccessful efforts with a water bucket, notified a towerman three-quarters of a mile away of the peril. The towerman set signals against all trains in both directions, and the firemen from Little Falls and Totowa responded to alarms, but were not able to do much. Traffic was diverted to Denville, and there switched back into the main line.

Hundreds of passengers who were compelled to alight on either side of the bridge were sent back either to Hoboken or Denville. Engineers who examined the bridge following the fire said the steel work was not damaged seriously, and the Lackawanna expects to run trains across it to-day.

HOME CURE KILLED HER.

Mrs. Hallet Took Mint and Wood Alcohol for Rheumatism.

Because she misunderstood the advice of a neighbor and used mint and wood alcohol to cure rheumatism Mrs. Stanley Hallet, 43 years old, of 538 Tepperham Avenue, Yonkers, died in St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers. Last Wednesday afternoon a woman who lived near Mrs. Hallet's home told her that if she would take a spoonful of mint and alcohol her rheumatism would disappear.

The sufferer made a solution and took three teaspoonfuls before she retired on Wednesday evening. On Thursday she swallowed three more doses, and her husband also took some of the "cure." Late on Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hallet suffered a hemorrhage of the stomach and went into convulsion. She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where she died last night after suffering intense pain. It was found that she had mixed wood alcohol with the mint.

Her husband was ill on Friday, but he had not taken enough of the poison to affect him seriously.

PENCE TO CONTEST SUIT.

Denies Wife's Charges Concerning Him and Mrs. Lillian N. Duke.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Lafayette Pence, ex-Congressman from Colorado, to-night announced that he would contest the suit for separation brought in New York recently by Mrs. Catherine Soper Pence and denied emphatically his wife's charges of misconduct.

He also denounced as false Mrs. Pence's references to Mrs. Lillian N. Duke, divorced wife of the tobacco magnate.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR THE ASKING. A free carton of samples of "Lily" Drinking Cups mailed to users of bottled water by the Public Service Bag Co., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.—Adv.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS REVIVES "THE GENIAL IDIOT."

No work of this noted humorist has ever been so popular as his "Views and Reviews of the Idiot," and this new series, written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES, is better than ever. Read it in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

RICH INVENTOR DIES, SELF-SHOT, IN BATH

Karl Hutter, Long Ill, Fills Tub, Pulls Trigger, and Slides Under Water.

Karl Hutter, a bachelor, member of several clubs and wealthy, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple yesterday in his sumptuously furnished apartment at 116 West Fifty-ninth Street, overlooking Central Park. In preparation for death, he filled his bathtub with water, beneath which his body sank after the shooting.

Mr. Hutter had suffered from a complication of ailments. Illness had induced acute melancholia. There was much mystery, however, as to the motive of his act until the discovery of the following note written by him:

To All Relatives, Friends, and Acquaintances: After a long, lingering illness I have come to this conclusion, although sorry. I have given this act much consideration before deciding on suicide. The pain and agony endured in this world cannot be more than that to be endured by the soul in the next.

The note ended with a request that relatives, heirs, or friends attend to the proper disposal of the body and property.

The man was the inventor of the porcelain bottle stopper used by most breweries and big bottling concerns. He had a business place at 241 Lafayette Street. The nearest relative of whom friends have knowledge is a brother or other close kinsman living in Detroit, said to be prominent in the Catholic Church.

Mr. Hutter made his home in the Germania Club up to six months ago, when he took a double apartment overlooking Central Park, where he could install, among other things, his collection of Oriental rugs, which was his hobby. He divided his leisure time between his home and the New York Athletic, Ardsley, or Germania Clubs. In all these organizations he had many friends.

Up to a week ago Mr. Hutter had been under the care of Dr. Norbert Stadtmueller of 132 East Sixtieth Street. When Dr. Stadtmueller went to Europe the inventor placed himself under the care of Dr. Otto Hensel of 106 East Eighty-first Street. Mr. Hutter was greatly depressed by his continued illness. Miss May Forsthoff, his nurse, was instructed to watch him constantly. She suggested yesterday afternoon that he take an automobile ride in Central Park, but he demurred, saying that he was not feeling well enough. He added he would remain in his apartment and directed Miss Forsthoff to take a short walk in the Park.

Immediately after she departed, apparently, he sat at his desk and wrote the note which was found after his death. Then he filled the bathtub, took off his clothing, and, sitting in the water, placed a magazine pistol against his head.

When Miss Forsthoff returned and missed her employer, she searched the apartment until she reached the bathroom, where the body lay beneath the water. Dr. Hensel was called. After ascertaining that life was extinct, he went to the Germania Club, 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, and informed friends of Mr. Hutter. Several club members in evening dress who were awaiting dinner hastened to the Hutter apartment and took charge.

The Coroner's office was notified, and Detectives Burgess and Lennon of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station made an investigation. They questioned the inventor's friends, and, making a search of the apartment, found the note which supplied the evidence of suicide.

Mr. Hutter was 62 years old. Efforts were made last night to communicate with his Detroit relative.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE CHUM.

Two Waiters Drown in "Bottomless Lake" at Southington.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, June 15.—William White and Lawrence Bowen, waiters at the Hartford Club, were drowned to-day in Compounce Lake, Southington, Conn., otherwise known as the "bottomless lake." They were out rowing, and their boat capsized while one of the men was trying to regain an oar which had fallen overboard.

William McDavis and Lawrence Budde, fellow-employes at the club, saw the tragedy. They said White made a heroic attempt to save his companion, but became exhausted and sank. The bodies have not been recovered.

The list of fatalities has been very large at this point. Several drownings have occurred each year, despite many warnings of the management of the picnic resort.

CASTINE, Me., June 15.—The swamping of an overloaded rowboat caused the drowning last night of Miss Georgia M. Smith, aged 17; her sister, Rebecca E. Smith, aged 15, and Herbert S. Howard, aged 23, in the narrow strait between Castine and Brooksville, where the girls lived. The accident did not become known until to-day, when the bodies were found on the beach.

HURT LIKE WALTER DURYEA.

Gaylord Dives Into Shallow Water and Lands on His Head.

Joseph Gaylord of 417 High Street, Newark, dived from a float at College Point yesterday afternoon into the Sound and struck his head on the bottom, suffering injuries similar to those met by Walter Duryea some years ago. The water was some five feet deep, a fact that Gaylord did not know. After striking his head he managed to come to the surface.

Dr. Alfred S. Ambler was summoned and ordered the youth to Flushing Hospital. His neck was badly sprained, but the physicians will not be able to ascertain if the bones are broken until they make an X-ray examination.

Watches Baseball, Killed by Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 15.—John Gilligan, 53, while out for a walk to-day, stopped on the railroad track to watch a baseball game. Three men were on based and Gilligan was so interested that he failed to hear the repeated warning whistles of an approaching train. He was struck by a freight

CRAZILY RUNS AUTO AND KILLS A CHILD

Just Wanted to See if He Could Drive, He Says—Terrified All the Block.

Edward Levy of 1,495 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, went by 1,855 Douglass Street in East New York yesterday afternoon and saw at the curb an automobile which he recognized as one his brother-in-law had purchased a few days ago. The idea came into his head, as he told the police later, that he "wanted to see if he could run it."

Within five minutes he had driven crazily around the block, startling pedestrians, and had let the machine get away from him, lunge up on the sidewalk, and plunge into a crowd, mortally injuring a child, and was being protected by the police from an excited mob that wanted to kill him.

The automobile is owned by Bernet Wiseff, a fur dealer, living at the same address as Levy. He was calling at 1,855 Douglass Street when Levy came along. After Levy started the machine he managed to get it around the block, driving like a novice and causing people to rush off in panic at all stages of the journey. When he got back near where he started from the machine gathered speed. He tried to put the brake on and throw the clutch, but instead his foot caught the accelerator and the machine gave a great jump.

Then control of the wheel, the gear, and the automobile went into the curb, bounding across the sidewalk and into a crowd of people airing themselves at the southeast corner of Pitkin Avenue and Douglass Street. In the midst of the crowd were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freefield of 1,558 Pitkin Avenue and their 2-year-old son, Abraham. The machine made straight for them, the mother almost going under the wheels. The child was hit and thrown out of the way, and the machine stopped hard against the wall of a house.

In an instant a movement was started against the terrified driver. The people were frenzied, and they shouted a desire to do harm to him. Luckily for him, there were several policemen there. Patrolmen Beheuser and Petrus seized Levy, starting off to the Brownsville Police Station with him, not until they and other patrolmen had used violent means to shake off the mob that tried to get at the prisoner. They were followed all the way to the police station.

Meanwhile the injured boy had been hurried in a physician's car to St. Mary's Hospital. His skull was crushed in. He died fifteen minutes after his arrival at the institution.

When Wiseff, ignorant of what had happened, came out of the house, he set up a shout that his machine had been stolen. When informed of what really had occurred he almost collapsed, declaring that he was not responsible, as the machine had been taken without his permission. This fact will cause an additional charge to be added to that of homicide, which Levy now faces. The hearing will be held in the New Jersey Avenue Court to-day.

AUTO RUNS CHILD DOWN.

Driver Going 25 Miles an Hour and Has No License.

Playing in the street in front of his home yesterday morning, 3-year-old Sydney Moses of 197 Stockton Street, Williamsburg, was struck by an automobile driven by Samuel Sipp, 18 years old, of 253 Wallabout Street. Dr. Cohen of the Williamsburg Hospital found the boy had a fractured skull. He removed him to the hospital in a critical condition.

Witnesses told the police that Sipp was going above twenty-five miles an hour when the boy was struck. He was arrested on a charge of reckless driving, and when it was found at the station house that he had no license the additional charge of running an automobile without a license was preferred against him.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

Pulmotor Fails to Revive Man Seized with Cramps.

William Broderick of 667 West 178th Street was overcome by cramps yesterday while swimming in the Hudson River at 155th Street, and sank before a friend who was with him could aid him. After the accident a score of swimmers dived for nearly an hour before the body was recovered.

After an ambulance surgeon had decided he could do nothing for the man a pulmotor was procured on his recommendation from the Consolidated Gas Company, with three of their men to work it. It was used from 5:30 until 9:10 o'clock in the evening in an effort to restore respiration. The attempt was unsuccessful, and was abandoned after two cans of oxygen had been exhausted.

DROWNED AFTER EATING.

Walsh Disregarded Friend's Warning and Lost His Life.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 15.—Vincent Walsh, who lived in Manhattan, was drowned while swimming this afternoon near Fort Slocum. Walsh, with Moe Fainman of 1,045 College Avenue, The Bronx, hired a boat at Hansen's Boat House in New Rochelle. After eating his lunch Walsh went in swimming. Fainman said he cautioned him about going in the water so soon after eating, but Walsh replied that it never affected him.

Walsh sank soon after diving into the water and his body was not recovered.

HEN THIEF LIKE KANGAROO.

Long-Legged Elmsford Prowler Has Bagged 2,000 Chickens.

Elmsford may be the smallest village in the town of Greenburg, but its residents are willing to swear that it has the biggest chicken thief in the county. Almost 2,000 chickens have been stolen lately, and only one woman has seen the strange animal that is preying on the chicken yards. She described it to Constable William Beekman yesterday as "a big black thing with long hind legs like a kangaroo, short front legs, and eyes that shine like balls of fire."

The animal kills and eats the chickens right in the coops, which is not the way foxes or other chicken stealing animals do.

Among the losers is George P. Fox, Town Assessor. Mr. Fox has put bullets [illegible]

CURRENCY BILL OUT; RESERVE BANK PLAN

Fifteen Associations to be Created, Composed of National and State Banks.

RIGID FEDERAL REGULATION

Banks, President, and Public to Name Directors—No Deposit Guarantees—Circulation Safeguards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—With the completion of the final tentative draft of the proposed banking and currency measure which Senator Owen and Representative Glass, as the respective Chairmen of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, have been preparing in co-operation with Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, THE NEW YORK TIMES presents herewith an accurate outline of its essential features. The bill will be ready to-morrow to be submitted to Democratic and Republican members of the two committees, who will be asked for suggestions for improving it.

Under the terms of the bill the country will be divided into fifteen geographical subdivisions, in each of which a regional reserve association may be formed. The Federal Board of Reserve, which it proposes to establish at Washington, would be vested with authority to increase the number of such regional associations.

The national banks in each of these subdivisions would be required to participate in the formation of the regional reserve associations, while State banks which met certain conditions and requirements of organization would be permitted to participate as member banks of these associations.

There will be nine Directors for each regional reserve bank. Three of these Directors will be bankers elected by vote of the Directors of the member banks divided into three groups. Three other Directors will be representative business men to be elected by the member banks. Three more Directors will be appointed by the President of the United States. Under this plan, it is believed, neither the Government, the banks, nor the public will control the selection of these regional reserve banks, but they will be named so as to give the banks, the Government, and the public joint representation.

Each of these regional reserve associations will be the reserve agency for the member banks in its respective division of territory. State banks desiring to join these associations and the national banks required to do so will each subscribe to the capital stock of the association in its region in an amount pro-rated on its capital and surplus.

The bill will provide, however, that no regional reserve association may be formed with a capitalization below a definite figure.

No Bank Deposit Guarantees.

In each regional district the reserve association will be the depositary of the United States Government and the member banks, with the right of examination of the latter to ascertain whether they meet the required conditions as to solvency, but the reserve association will not be responsible for the solvency of a member bank. This means that the bill will not contain any provision for a guarantee of bank deposits.

Each regional reserve association will be required to carry a reserve of one-third to one-half of its deposits. They will serve as banks of rediscount for their member banks, but only for prime commercial paper, which must mature in not more than forty-five days from date of its making.

The proposed Federal Board of Reserve, to be established at Washington, will be superimposed upon the entire system of regional reserve associations. This Federal Board will have broad powers of supervision and regulation. The plan calls for nine members for this board. Three of them will be elected by vote of the regional reserve associations, four will be appointed by the President, and the eighth and ninth members will be the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture.

The bill does not provide membership on this board for the Controller of the Currency. With the exception of the two Government officers, who will be ex-officio, all the other members of the board will be elected or appointed, as the case may be.

Through this Federal Board of Reserve Treasury notes will be issued to the regional reserve associations for the proposed additional or expansion currency. These Treasury notes will be secured by a first lien on the capital stock and gold reserve of the regional reserve banks, that first lien carrying with it also a first lien on 33 1-3 per cent. of a like amount of the gold of the member banks in the vaults of the reserve banks, further protected by a double security on the combined assets of the regional reserve association and its member banks, finally secured by the prime commercial paper indorsed by the member bank over to the regional reserve bank.

Progressive Tax on Notes.

To accomplish and safeguard this feature of the bill the Federal Board of Reserve will have absolute supervision over the entire system. Upon demand of the regional reserve associations the Federal Board of Reserve, acting on its own discretion, will be authorized to issue Treasury notes. These notes will bear a nominal rate of interest for the first four months. After that the interest will advance as a progressive tax as rapidly as 1 per cent. a month.

Each member bank will have to bear a part of this tax upon the additional currency issued through its regional reserve association, and the progressive tax, similar in principle to the progressive tax upon emergency currency that may be issued under the terms of the existing Aldrich-Vreeland law, will supply the banks with an incentive to redeem the Treasury notes as rapidly as the short-time prime commercial paper, utilized in connection with their issue, matures.

The theory of the framers of the measure is that this will also check any tendency on the part of the member banks to hoard their cash. A check upon hoarding by the regional reserve banks is also proposed. This, it is proposed, is to be accomplished by vesting the Federal Board of Reserve with power to order one regional reserve association to make loans to another regional reserve association on prime commercial paper, under proper safeguards. The rate of interest for such transactions would be fixed by the Federal Board, which would also name the rate of rediscount for all regional reserve associations.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen to New York, was 868 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon; due 18th. SS A. M. Scandinavian-American Line. SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 690 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. Norwegian-American Line.

ARRIVED—SS Brazos, San Juan, June 10.

Buy your FIREWORKS EARLY at the same old original stand, 13 Park Place.—Adv.

GATUN LOCKS COMPLETED.

Water from the Atlantic Will Be Admitted To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 15.—The Gatun locks were completed Saturday.

Water from the Atlantic Ocean will be let in the lower level on Monday. These are the first of the locks to be put into use.

IMPERATOR'S RUN 517 KNOTS

Strong Head Winds and Rough Sea Met by New Liner.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SS. IMPERATOR, (via Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Crookhaven,) June 15.—The day's run was 517 knots. This morning was cloudy, but the afternoon was bright. There were strong head winds and the sea was fairly rough and the weather cool.

The ship is very steady and is making good time. Her best single hour's run was twenty-three knots.

A dance was given to-night in the grand ballroom.

TWO ROCKEFELLER FIRES.

William G.'s Greenwich Estate Visited by Mysterious Blazes.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 15.—William G. Rockefeller is the victim of two fires of mysterious origin. A farmhouse on his recently purchased farm at Banksville, occupied by Chauncey Bates, was damaged by fire Friday. Next the automobile chemical engine was called to Mr. Rockefeller's private estate on Lake Avenue, where a cottage within 300 feet of the Rockefeller home was ablaze. The chemical extinguished the fire.

The loss on both fires was $5,000.

GLOBE TRIP FOR ROOSEVELT.

Rumor That the Colonel Plans to be Gone Two Years.

When Col. Roosevelt goes to the Argentine Republic, on a lecture trip in the Fall, he may extend it to a trip around the world, which will keep him away from America for two years. There was a rumor yesterday which could not be confirmed that the Colonel had made up his mind to lecture in all the South American republics, then go to Australia, and from there to China, Japan and Russia.

If the Colonel takes the trip, he will not return until late in the Fall of 1915, which is not many months before the time when candidates will be selected for the Presidency in 1916.

CONEY COULDN'T FEED ALL.

Warm Weather Brought Unusual Throngs to the Island.

The high temperature and the clear sky brought so many persons to Coney Island last evening that the restaurants could not feed them all, and between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening several of the larger places had to close their doors to keep the crowds from interfering with the service.

The crush at the dinner hour was due in part to the many excursionists who went to the shore yesterday.

POLICEWOMEN AT BEACH.

These Newport Officers Wear Brass Buttons and Carry No Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 15.—The two women who, through the efforts of the Civic League, of which Mrs. John Nicholas Brown is President, have been appointed by Mayor William MacLeod to do police duty, were in evidence at Newport Beach to-day.

They wore military blouses of blue, with brass buttons, blue skirts to match, and straw hats, but carried no clubs. They have the same powers as any member of the Newport police.

One of the police women is Miss Jeannette Buchanan, a school teacher. The other is Miss Minnie Smith, who has been doing social settlement work. Their duties to-day were nominal, and they made no arrests. One promenaded the beach with a parasol, partly concealing her brass buttons, while the other swung a mesh bag as she walked along.

CONDUCTOR SAVES LIMITED.

Discovers Journal Box Blaze on New York-Key West Express.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., June 14.—The presence of mind of the conductor of Atlantic Coast Line express train 85, the Florida and West Indian Limited, which left the Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 9:15 o'clock this morning, probably saved the train of eight Pullman sleepers, a diner, and two coaches from being wrecked.

Passing through his train, the conductor smelled burning grease. He leaned far out of the vestibule and saw a blazing journal box. The Limited was stopped at Metuchen. Two axles of the stateroom car Canatha were burning briskly. The car was cut from the centre of the train. It was bound for Key West with through passengers for Havana.

BRYAN SPEECH CANCELED.

At the Request of the President, Who Wishes Him to Attend a Cabinet Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Bryan, who was to have gone to Boston to deliver an address at the Bunker Hill celebration on Tuesday, has canceled the engagement, and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States and former Governor of North Dakota, has been substituted for him. It was explained that Mr. Bryan had withdrawn his acceptance of the invitation at the suggestion of President Wilson, who had expressed a desire that the Secretary of State attend the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

It is not believed that the differences between the United States and Japan are responsible for the President's attitude. There is a hint that the Cabinet is to take up the Mexican situation at its meeting.

Secretary Bryan also has canceled an engagement to speak at Lowell, Mass., on June 19.

Rats Made Nest of His $50.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., June 15.—The disappearance of $50 in bills, supposed to have been stolen from the hotel of Selig Brodsky, First Street and the Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J., was explained to-day when Samuel Brodsky, son of the proprietor, found the missing money in an outhouse, where it had served as a nest for a family of young rats.

CORONER AND M'CALL CLASH OVER CAVE-IN

Utilities Head Orders Rock on Bodies Blasted After Holtzhauser Forbids It.

TRIED TO GET PERMISSION

But Coroner Was Said to be at Coney Island—Nine Bodies Recovered and Another Still Buried.

Three more bodies were recovered yesterday from the pile of broken rock which fell on Saturday evening when the roof of the lower level of the Lexington Avenue subway caved in at Fifty-sixth Street. Altogether nine bodies have been taken out. It is thought that at least one more body is still buried under the débris, but the rocks which lie in the bottom of the cut are so large that even if dynamite is used to blast them apart, it is not thought that they can be removed before noon to-day.

District Attorney Whitman, on hearing of the subway accident yesterday, cut short an out-of-town trip and returned to New York. Yesterday evening he went alone to the shaft at Fifty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Mr. Whitman wished to investigate the accident for himself, so as to determine whether criminal prosecutions should be undertaken. He had questioned many persons before his identity was discovered.

"I was much shocked when I read of the accident," he said. "Of course it is impossible for me to say at present what action should be taken. That depends largely on what is shown at the Coroner's inquest. I will have one of my assistants there, and the question of responsibility will be sifted to the bottom."

After the Coroner had forbidden the use of dynamite early yesterday morning to break up the stones lying over the bodies in the cut, the rescuers worked until noon yesterday with drills and wedges to split up the large rocks. This was a slow process, but at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the seventh body was carried out, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the eighth was recovered.

Foreman's Body Recovered.

At 10:45 o'clock last night the body of Patrick Joye, an under foreman, was brought to the street. It was so badly crushed that it was necessary to wrap it in blankets to move it. Joye was in charge of the men at work in the excavation when the cave-in occurred. The body was removed to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and taken to the Morgue later.

Here is a corrected list of those who were killed, as given out last night at the Morgue:

COLLENDER, JOHN, 52 years old, a driller, address unknown.
DE ROSSA, ROZEN, 28 years old, a laborer, of 338 East Forty-eighth Street.
FAUTAUZZA, JOHN, 36 years old, a laborer, of 12 Stanton Street.
GARBOREL, SUHARKFOA, 24 years old, a laborer, of 338 East Forty-eighth Street.
GEOCONIA, LUCCINO, 36 years old, a laborer, of 12 Stanton Street.
JOYE, PATRICK, under foreman, of 1,635 Lexington Avenue.
SCERRA, CALOYENA, 24 years old, a laborer, of 338 East Forty-eighth Street.
VELLA, POOLI, 35 years old, a laborer, of 29 Monroe Street.
VIGERA, GALEMA, 46 years old, a laborer, of 212 Chrystie Street.

Coroner Holtzhauser said last night that he would this morning request an opinion from the Corporation Counsel regarding the legality of Commissioner McCall's action in ordering the rock in the cutting dynamited after the Coroner had forbidden it.

"I think Mr. McCall has overstepped his bounds," said Mr. Holtzhauser

the bodies still buried, Mr. McCall took the position that the Coroner was exceeding his authority in forbidding blasting and authorized the contracting company to go ahead and use dynamite.

Mr. McCall sent Police Sergt. Daniel Fogarty to the home of Coroner Holtzhauser at 301 West 117th Street. Fogarty brought back word that the Coroner was not at home. Repeated telephone calls to his home had brought the reply that the Coroner was enjoying a day's outing at Coney Island. Chairman McCall then told Fogarty that no Coroner or representative of the Coroner's office should be permitted to enter the excavation or to interfere in any way with the engineering work.

"If they do enter the excavation," he added, "order them out. If they refuse to go out arrest them."

In permitting the use of dynamite Mr. McCall also violated a rule of the Fire Department against blasting on Sunday without a special permit. The Commissioner said last night:

"There was rock there weighing a great many tons on the bodies of a number of men, and it had to be blasted in order to be removed. Now, that was all there was to it. I know nothing about any order of the Coroner's. I simply gave orders to Ridgeway to allow nobody to give any engineering orders except himself. It is a trivial matter. I don't see any question of authority about it and, would not discuss such a thing."

Parts of Subway Roof Unsupported.

Public Service Engineer Ridgeway said yesterday afternoon that there were no supports at all for the roof for some 50 per cent. of the subway tunnel, and that there were laborers at work continually in parts of the tunnel where there were no protections at all against cave-ins.

Mr. Ridgeway said that the character of the rock on Manhattan Island was well understood by engineers. There are mud-seams, he said, running through all the New York schist. Every engineer, he asserted, knew that there would always be the possibility of a cave-in in tunnels through such rock.

It was possible, he said, to build supports which would absolutely prevent cave-ins. That was merely a matter of expense. Mr. Ridgeway asserted that any engineer must anticipate the danger of such cave-ins, and that there was always the chance that more would happen. Although further loss of life was possible through accidents like this one and although such loss of life could be prevented by timbering of sufficient strength, Mr. Ridgeway said that he was still of the opinion that there was no reason why he should recommend heavier timbering. He explained his position in this way:

"Tunneling is a hazardous occupation. Workmen engaged in it must always be exposed to more danger than in most other pursuits. It would be possible, I think, to timber this tunnel so that it would be absolutely safe. It would be possible to jack up the Woolworth Building, for instance. But nobody takes more precautions than are necessary for the danger he can foresee. If the present slide could have been anticipated the contractors would not consider expense for a moment in their efforts to make it safe."

Mr. Ridgeway was asked how much more, in his opinion, the contractors would have to pay a block to make the tunnel absolutely safe for their employes. He said that he was not able to give any estimate.

Leave Precautions to Engineer.

"I do not expect," said Mr. Ridgeway in answer to a question, "to recommend that the untimbered 50 per cent. of the tunnel should be timbered or that the timbers in the other part should be strengthened. In spite of this accident, I am still of the opinion that the matter of timbering is something to be left to the judgment of the engineers. They are hard hit by accidents. Their work is delayed, they have the expense of clearing away debris, and sometimes they are obliged to pay indemnities for deaths. It is their business to take every reasonable precaution."

Mr. Ridgeway added that, if he ordered a change in the timbering of the tunnel, the result would probably be that the responsibility for future accidents would be shifted from the contractors to the city. He said:

"The city is in no way liable for damages for the lives lost. I am sure that the contractors will not contend that the city is in any way involved. If we should interfere and order the work done differently, I think we would assume some responsibility. Steel supports might have averted this accident. Steel supports are in very little use, however. I don't think that more than 1 per cent. of the tunnels in this country are shored with steel."

Mr. Ridgeway said that the Public Service Commission had fifteen men employed in inspecting the Lexington Avenue subway tunnel. He was unable to say whether any of his men had sounded the rock which had caved in. He asserted, though, that the mud seam which had parted and caused the cave-in was fifteen feet above the roof of the tunnel and that its presence could not have been detected by soundings.

An investigation into the accident will be made at Fire Headquarters this morning at 9 o'clock. The Fire Department is interested in the question of explosives, and will hear testimony regarding the danger of cave-ins due to the loosening of rock by blasting.

Officials of the Bradley Contracting Company said last night that the debris from the cave-in could not be cleared away before to-morrow, and that then the strongest possible shoring would be erected before the tunneling would be resumed.

Photographs showing conditions inside the tunnel were taken yesterday by photographers employed by the Bradley Contracting Company. None has been taken by representatives of the Coroner or of the Public Service Commission.

I. W. W. STORM MAYOR.

Philadelphia Police Prevent 1,000 Raiding Blankenburg's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—One thousand members of the Industrial Workers of the World descended to-night upon the home of Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, and demanded speech with the reform City Executive. The Mayor immediately extinguished all the lights in the house, and sent word that he had nothing to say.

The Industrial Workers, incited by their leaders, started a demonstration, which was stopped by 100 police reserves, who, with drawn clubs, ordered them to disband. The men's leaders succeeded once in heading their followers toward the Mayor's house a second time, only to be met by the solid phalanx of policemen.

The trouble started when Knebel, Renshaw, and Colombo, three of the I. W. W. leaders, were prevented from erecting a stand upon City Hall Plaza for the purpose of addressing a crowd of several thousand which had congregated. The Industrial Workers then started a parade to the Mayor's residence.

WOULDN'T PAY RENT; SHOT.

Tenant Objected to Meeting Landlord's Demand on Sunday.

Frank Herbert, a carpenter of 4,648 White Plains Avenue, the Bronx, answered his doorbell yesterday afternoon and found Paul Castiglia, his landlord, standing outside. Castiglia, who was accompanied by a friend, said he had called to collect the rent. Herbert, a strict observer of the Sabbath, thought the rent might wait until the day following, and said so. Castiglia's friend, according to Herbert, insulted him and Herbert knocked him down.

A fight followed, in which Herbert's right arm was slashed with a penknife and he was shot in the chest. In the Fordham Hospital, to which the carpenter was removed, Herbert told that the man whom he had knocked down sprang at him with his penknife, and that Castiglia ran to his home, 4,639 White Plains Avenue, and returned with the revolver with which the shooting was done.

Policemen of the Wakefield Station are searching for Castiglia and his companion.

King Bestows Prizes Won by Thorpe

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 15.—At the conclusion of an athletic meeting in the stadium to-day, the King bestowed the trophy won by James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, in the Decathlon in the Olympic games, on H. Wieslander of Sweden, who finished second. C. Lindberg and E. Holmer, both of Sweden, were awarded [illegible] prizes respectively.

WALDO ANSWERS CURRAN REPORT

Takes Up Charges Against Police One by One and Denies Them All.

ATTACK DUE TO POLITICS

Only Such Witnesses Were Examined, He Says, as It Was Known Would Assail His Department.

Police Commissioner Waldo issued a statement last night in reply to the charges made against him by the Curran Committee of the Aldermen in the report in which it asked Mayor Gaynor to remove him. Mr. Waldo denies practically very criticism of his administration of the Police Department. He imputed the attack upon him to political bias. In the last paragraph of his statement, referring to Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the Curran Committee, Mr. Waldo said:

The methods employed by the chief counsel of this committee were such that I deemed it safer, in the interests of truth and justice, to have all examinations of members of the department made at public hearings.

Commissioner Waldo's statement was not the only pronouncement made yesterday on police affairs. The Citizens Union sent letters to each of the Aldermen, which said: "The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the Police Department has our unqualified approval, and we urge its adoption." The Bureau of Municipal Research sent a letter and a copy of its publication, "No Matter Who Is Elected," to each of the Aldermen. The bureau did not touch upon the question of the removal of Police Commissioner Waldo, but urged that most of the constructive reforms set forth in the Curran report should be adopted. The question of adopting this report will come before the Aldermen to-morrow.

In his statement Mr. Waldo asserts that the report of the Aldermanic Committee admits that he is honest. Then he continues:

The report of the committee, which was adopted by a vote of 5 to 4, states that the present Commissioner is incompetent and unfit to perform the duties of his office. The statement is not sustained or supported by any of the testimony taken, or by an analysis of the specifications of this charge.

Has Stopped "Protection."

The first charge considered by Mr. Waldo is that "he has failed to exercise his powers or employ the means at his command to prevent a widespread system of blackmail and extortion by certain of his subordinates." To this he says:

When I assumed office, I realized that practically all the opportunity for wrongdoing on the part of the police was in the enforcement of the laws enacted for the protection of the public morals, and therefore removed the uniformed force, including Captains, from any connection with the enforcement of these laws, limiting their activity to the protection of life and property and the preservation of the peace and good order of the public highway. In like manner, the work of the Detective Bureau was confined to the detection of crime against life and property. By this means more than 10,000 men of the force have been removed from opportunities for grafting from these sources.

I believed that it was practically impossible to stop grafting in a large body of men as long as persons were willing to pay for protection which they received. It has, however, been shown to be possible to stop the delivery of protection. The administration, therefore, concentrated entirely upon the prevention of delivery of protection, as being the logical means of stopping graft. That my conception is being furnished to-day in this city is proven by the fact that all the gambling houses are closed.

In every case where graft has been revealed it can be conclusively shown that such revelation followed the stoppage of delivery of protection which the corrupters of the police had been accustomed to receive.

If gambling houses were open in this city, this would be a serious charge, and would require considerable evidence in refutation. It is, however, an undeniable fact that gambling and illegal resorts have been more effectively closed by this administration than at any previous time in the history of the department.

It would have been unsafe to entrust the enforcement of these laws, which involve so much temptation to wrongdoing, entirely to one official. In order to check the work of the Inspectors I formed a number of squads, each in charge of a Lieutenant of Police, and from time to time additional squads under Deputy Commissioners or under the Chief Inspector, for the purpose of securing evidence against gambling houses or other illegal resorts which might be running, and which Inspectors had failed to close.

All of these squads acted independently of the Inspectors, and of each other. In order to obtain actual protection the gambler would have to be assured of the protection of the Inspector of the district and of the heads of these various squads assigned to this work. The personnel of these squads, as well as men assigned to the Inspectors, were frequently changed in an additional precaution. No system can be devised which can be said to eliminate entirely all possibility of wrongdoing. So far, however, it has not been shown that the organization which was devised for the prevention of the delivery of protection has failed to work. On the Becker trial it was shown that this Lieutenant, who was at one time in charge of one of these squads assigned to this work, was unable even to prove the gambler with whom he was alleged to be in partnership.

Didn't Investigate Themselves.

To the second charge, that he designated the policemen accused to investigate charges against themselves, Mr. Waldo answers:

This charge is absolutely false. No reliance has been placed on investigation of officials by themselves. All matters of this character have been investigated by numerous sources. Such letters sent to officials have been sent to them only after the charges had been investigated. All officials responsible for vice conditions have at all times been kept under constant surveillance. Representatives of the committee have published copies of letters purporting to show that complaints against officers were sent to them on the day received, without prior investigation. While the letters in some instances have been forwarded on the day of receipt, the matters had been previously thoroughly investigated.

The third charge was that the Commissioner had refused to heed repeated warnings against personally selected subordinates who were at the time betraying him and the city. Mr. Waldo says of this that even the slightest rumors against the persons described were thoroughly sifted and investigated.

The next accusation was that Mr. Waldo had failed to discipline Inspectors who had proved inefficient or significantly inactive. Mr. Waldo says that prompt action was always taken when the responsibility for improper conditions could be put upon an Inspector. He asserts that fourteen Inspectors have been appointed by the present administration to replace those who have been dismissed or reduced, or who have availed themselves of their right to retire.

The charge that the Police Commissioner had not compelled subordinates to give him accurate information concerning crime was made by the Bureau of Municipal Research in a long report to the Curran Committee. To this Mr. Waldo replies:

This is the first administration that has made any effort whatsoever to obtain crime statistics from the various districts. The system of reports now in operation is most thorough and complete. The inaccuracies alleged are omissions by detectives to report complaints where investigation proved them to be unfounded; also failing to report complaints which they regarded as trivial, such as the theft of a bottle of milk or a newspaper. These errors were due to the requirement that men who had never made any reports make such reports. These errors have now been corrected.

The seventh charge is that the Commissioner has "not controlled but coddled" the superior officers of the Department. The first count of this charge concerns the Pension Board established by the Commissioner, and he answers it in this way:

Prior to the present administration, where a dispensatory power was vested in the Commissioner, clerk recommended the [illegible] of members of the force, or any one, the present administration decided to establish a board consisting of a Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Clerk of the department, and a representative of each of the uniformed grades, their function being to see that no wrongdoing is perpetrated and at the same time to see that pensioners were treated with fairness and without favoritism. Their action is not binding on the Commissioner, but is merely advisory.

The second count of Charge 7 is that Commissioner Waldo at the request of the Lieutenants removed the numbers from their badges. The Curran report asserts that this deprives a citizen of the means of identifying an offending Lieutenant. Mr. Waldo replies that there are never more than two Lieutenants on duty on the street in one precinct at the same time, and that no trouble in identifying them is likely.

The next accusation of the Curran committee is that Mr. Waldo remitted the fines imposed by his predecessors upon forty-two commanding officers, and that he did so notwithstanding an opinion of the Corporation Counsel on file at Police Headquarters, which ruled against it. Mr. Waldo says that the police records show that since 1886, 267 fines have been remitted or reduced. Pages 16 to 24 of his statement are given to a list of the fines remitted by the present and former administrations. In regard to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Waldo says that it was given to a predecessor and not put before him.

Only Deserving Men Reinstated.

The next charge is that the Commissioner has reinstated without court proceeding many men dismissed by his predecessors, and that he has violated the law in so doing. Commissioner Waldo says:

No member of the department has been reinstated, except where it was believed that justice demanded such action. There is nothing in the law prohibiting such reinstatements. Men have been reinstated by various Commissioners from the time of Col. Roosevelt, who reinstated Patrolman Henry Heinatz on April 21, 1896. Commissioner Cropsey, my immediate predecessor, reinstated Patrolman Edward J. Fitzgibbons on May 8, 1911.

The charge that he appointed men to the force who had committed perjury or other crimes gave Mr. Waldo an opportunity to explain why candidates for the force were named in the order in which they appeared on the civil service list. He said:

In order to eliminate all question of favoritism, politics, and rascality, which had been so prevalent in the department for many years, it was decided by the present administration to make all appointments in the order in which certified by the Civil Service Commission. All appointments have been made in that manner. The question as to whether or not any candidates perjured themselves was referred to the Civil Service Commission, who are responsible for the character of the applicants. The examinations given them by the candidates appears to have been satisfactory, as they were certified to the Police Commissioner by the Civil Service Commission for appointment.

I am of the opinion that in case where a man's general character has been found to be good after a thorough investigation by the Civil Service Commission, he should not be rejected merely on the ground that he had been tried for a crime of which he was acquitted by a jury. To condemn him for this reason would be unjust, unless it was shown that he was acquitted on a technicality or that his general moral character was bad.

The ninth charge is that Commissioner Waldo has "increased at an alarming rate" the pension demands, and has put undesirable members of the force on pensions. Mr. Waldo replies that a question of pensions is regulated entirely by law, the discretion of the Commissioner being extremely limited. He gives a table to show that there has been an increase in the amount paid in pensions every year since 1896. The table shows that both in 1911 and in 1912 the increase over the preceding years was 7½ per cent. In 1908 the increase over 1902 was 12½ per cent, according to the table, and in several other years the increase was higher than 7½ per cent.

Removed Incompetent Detectives.

Regarding the charge that he had hurt the Detective Bureau by too frequent changes, Commissioner Waldo says:

After the first reorganization upon the present administration assuming control, the personnel of the Detective Division has been changed with less frequency than any time within its history. The reorganization was necessary for the reason that many men had been placed in the bureau who were incompetent. The statement that details to the Detective Bureau have been made for individual reward is true, if by "individual reward" is meant that such details were made for policy work and special aptitude for detective service. That any one has been placed in the bureau for any other reason than for the good of the service is malicious and false.

The Commissioner says this was his reason for abolishing the squads of detectives who had specialized in particular crimes:

There are two methods of dividing the work of a detective service. One dividing into specialized squads, which is the method used through Continental Europe, and which is based upon the theory that men become more capable analysers of the classes of crimes which they are endeavoring to detect. The second system, which is the Scotland Yard method, divides the service geographically into territorial districts, and is based on the theory that men can obtain better information when they are in close contact with the people among whom they are working. The latter method is the only one which apparently is suited to cities of the size of New York or London. Since its adoption in this city the efficiency of the bureau has increased so remarkably as to warrant its retention.

Mr. Waldo discontinued the morning "line-up" of suspicious persons, he says, because, while it may be effective in a small town, it is inefficient and causes much waste of time in a city the size of New York, with 500 men attached to the detective service and operating in all parts of the city. It is the desire of the department, he says, to have men who not only know criminals by sight, but who know them in the "line-up," but men who know criminals more intimately, and know their haunts and their connections.

Commissioner Waldo denied that photographs of convicted persons or other photographs of any value in the police archives had been destroyed. There is, he says, no authority for keeping the photographs of unconvicted persons. In all Police Departments which are run on a scientific basis, he adds, the use of the photograph is secondary to the finger-print as a means of criminal identification.

Mr. Waldo brands as absolutely false the charge that he sought to obstruct and hinder the Aldermanic investigation. He said that the only restriction put on the examination of records was that they should not be taken promiscuously by examiners, to be lost or refiled in such a way that they could not be found again.

ROTHSCHILDS IN OIL TRADE.

Import Gasoline to Fight the Standard and Plan Export Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The Rothschilds have invaded the Standard Oil field on this coast. Their first steamer, the August Kessler, arrived yesterday with 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline from Sumatra. This gasoline is of the highest paraffin grade. With it the Rothschilds, whose agent here is the American Gasoline Company, propose to break down the Standard Oil monopoly that has existed for more than ten years. This company, the American corporate form of the Shell Petroleum and Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, proposes to sell this high-grade paraffin base gasoline from the Orient for 16½ cents a gallon.

The Rothschilds do not intend to confine themselves to gasoline. Officials of American Gasoline Company say refined oil will be produced here from the crude product and exported to relieve the congested California market. The company also will purchase California petroleum for export and will advance the price to producers, which is now only 55 and 60 cents.

LUNA'S SEA LIONS ELOPE.

Billy and Bertha Slip Away for a Bermuda Honeymoon.

Luna Park, with all its gayety and glitter, could not satisfy the yearnings of Billy and Bertha, formerly a couple of as happy sea lions as ever sunned themselves on the rocks off Santa Barbara. Billy never cared much for the lights, nor Bertha for the crowds or the music.

The wanderlust seized them yesterday. They dipped from their tanks into the Luna Park lagoon, and thence escaped through a narrow creek to the sea. It was said last night that the two were not in quest of solitude, but of style, and had decided to go to Bermuda for a honeymoon.

STAMFORD DISASTER LAID TO IDLE RICH

The Rev. Mr. Reisner Says the Wealthy Are Dodging Their Responsibilities.

BURDENS SHIFTED TO POOR

Preacher Complains That Capital Is Losing Personality—Thinks Marshall Was Close to Truth.

In his sermon at last evening's service, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, attacked what he called the failure of wealthy men in this country to bear the responsibility of their riches. He drew a lesson from the Stamford train wreck on the New Haven Railroad, to which he referred as follows:

"The engine-driver of the wrecked train broke down and wept when giving an account of it before the Coroner. It would have been a good thing if some of the stockholders, who were out playing golf or tennis at the time of the accident occurred, had been there to do the same. Poorly paid men are put under heavy responsibility, that dividends may be paid on watered stock inherited from a millionaire estate.

"Think of the weight of responsibility placed on the engine-driver of any train. He is expected to master all the intricacies of the great machine he drives and to keep a quick brain alert to the multiplied signals of the block system for $200 a month. He is compelled to bear all the responsibility on that salary, while the man who inherited the millions represented in stock draws $1,000 a day as he rides in his yacht or lolls in his club.

"It is very easy to say that the engineer is to blame. He has to bear the torment of harrowing memories. Perhaps he was trained, but back of him is the man who makes it necessary to hire so incompetent a man to do so responsible a task. Increasingly, property is owned by overrich individuals or by family fortunes bound together in a trust company. The owners of those fortunes assume no responsibility, but shift it to the shoulders of hired men. The Vice President of one of the greatest institutions in New York told me the other day:

"None of the officers of this company owns more than a few shares of stock. We are on salaries and carry all the burdens, while the real owners shine in society."

"He unconsciously was revealing a condition which threatens us. We are dodging responsibility. If we could make some heads toss on pillows with anxiety, whose possessors do nothing save draw dividends from railroads, we would do marvelous good. It will not be long before we shall have the entailed estates of old England here."

"Shailer Matthews in his book, 'The Making of a To-morrow,' asserts that 'in one case three small children have approximately the same endowment as that of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Chicago Universities combined.' Such a condition decries the tendency of the wealthy to tie up fortunes in trust companies, and remarks that in a few years capital will have lost all personality. That is the exact difficulty against which we are working. This condition causes the loss of responsibility.

"Capital is an aggregation, not an individual. Hence the stockholder shifts all blame to the shoulders of the poor hired man. He would not do that if personality counted for more. Vice President Marshall was not very far from the truth. The day may come when we shall begin to ask why some man is entitled to control vast railroads systems simply because he happened to be born with the name 'Astorbilt.'"

STAMFORD CITIZENS AROUSED.

Talk of Mass Meeting When They See Ashes of Death Car.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, June 15.—Hundreds of residents of this town took advantage of Sunday to visit the gravel gulley, a mile and a half east of here, where the charred ruins of the burned Pullman car Skylark were hidden away.

Many of those who went to the remote side track, where the Skylark was burned as soon as it had been pulled away from the scene of Thursday's fatal wreck, did so to convince themselves that the railroad company really had destroyed the car. They had considered the newspaper reports overdrawn; few of them believed that the railroad company would destroy the evidence of the wreck without an order from the Coroner.

When the sight of the ash head and scrap iron convinced the last of the doubters that the railroad company really had taken quick action to make a torch out of the Skylark, there was much talk of a mass meeting of protest.

If plans formulated to-night are not altered a mass meeting will be held during this week, and resolutions will be addressed to the Governor of Connecticut calling his attention to the destruction of the wrecked car and demanding that proceedings be instituted against those responsible for destroying evidence of the wreck.

Residents of Stamford were much impressed by President Mellen's repudiation of the story that the Skylark had been burned. They generally believed that Mr. Mellen was right in denying that a bonfire had been made of the car, and believed that the newspapers were wrong in saying that it had been destroyed.

Agents of the Coroner's office, sent to investigate the destruction of the Skylark, have obtained a full record of the car's movements after it was pulled away from the scene of the wreck. At first it was merely shunted to and fro through the yards while reporters hunted for it in vain.

At 11 o'clock at night the Skylark reached the gravel gulley, and William Wirtle, a yard employe, applied the torch at once. Coroner Phelan probably will have Wirtle summoned at the inquest to disclose the source of the order to burn the car. Wirtle is quoted as saying that the Division Superintendent ordered the burning, and that General Manager C. L. Bardo conveyed the order to the division officials.

Coroner Phelan's inquest will be continued to-morrow afternoon, and it is possible that Charles S. Mellen may be examined as a witness. Coroner Phelan has expressed his desire that the President of the New Haven appear, but no subpoena has been issued for him.

Stiles C. Judson, State's Attorney, sailed for Europe yesterday, leaving his assistant, Galen A. Carter, to take any criminal action that might appear to be justified by the Coroner's inquest. A great deal of curiosity is being expressed here as to what attitude Mr. Carter will take. He has attended each session of the inquest, and has consulted with Coroner Phelan as to the line of examination to be followed. Mr. Carter has made copious notes. So far he has refused to commit himself regarding the case.

NEW FEDERAL LAW TO PREVENT WRECKS

Roberts of Massachusetts Drafts Bill for Fireproof Steel Cars on All Roads.

STAMFORD IS WROUGHT UP

Plan Mass Meeting to Demand Punishment of Those Who Burned Wrecked Pullman.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Representative Roberts of Massachusetts announced to-night that as a result of the "various fatal accidents which have occurred recently on the New York, New Haven & Hartford system" he would introduce a bill to require all railroads in inter-State commerce to use fireproof steel cars and equip their lines with automatic switches, signals, and other such safety devices as might be approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Roberts said he would offer the measure on Tuesday and attempt to put it through Congress as soon as possible.

Under the provisions of the bill all officers, Directors, and operating officials, as well as the companies, will be held responsible for violations. It also will provide for fines of $500 to $10,000 and prison sentences from thirty days to one year.

Under the bill the companies will have four years in which to equip themselves with steel cars—at least 25 per cent. of the equipment to be installed each year—and two years in which to complete safety device installations.

The proposed law is based on recommendations in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's report for 1911 and reiterated in the report for 1912. These recommendations have not been adopted by Congress. Legislation was enacted by Congress in 1912, however, requiring all railway mail cars on inter-State roads to be built of steel.

MELLEN TO BE A WITNESS.

New Haven President to Go Before Commerce Board.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15.—It is expected that when the Inter-State Commerce Commission begins its investigation of the Stamford wreck Charles S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, will be the first witness called.

The investigation will begin on Wednesday, so far as public hearings are concerned, but the agents of the Inter-State Commerce Commission will continue the private inquiry until that time. While the Inter-State Commerce Commission hearing is in progress another investigation will be conducted by the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut. Both bodies will use the same witnesses.

The commission appointed by President Mellen to test the airbrakes on the engines of the Pacific type recently purchased for the New Haven Road will conduct a series of experiments on Tuesday, and the result of these tests will be submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

ALL-the-WAY-by-WATER

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Broad decks, comfortable chairs.

Immaculate staterooms. Inside 2-berth rooms, $1 (electric fans in inside rooms); outside 2-berth rooms, $2; rooms with bed, $5; with private bath, $8.

Cuisine fully up to the standard of the transatlantic liners. Seasonable delicacies are a feature. Outside dining room on main deck. Café on hurricane deck.

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METROPOLITAN LINE: EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

NEW YORK to BOSTON

GERMAN POLOISTS MAY TRY FOR CUP

Defeat of British Team May Lead to Challenge with Crown Prince's Aid.

LOSERS TO SAIL THURSDAY

Fifteen of the English Ponies Will Stay In America—Receipts of the Big Match.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—American, British, and German sportsmen in Berlin, who have taken the keenest interest in the Anglo-American polo games, learned of the Americans' decisive victory at Meadow Brook yesterday through the special bulletins displayed by the Berlin office of THE NEW YORK TIMES at the leading hotels and racing, golf, and automobile clubs early this morning.

The impression prevails here, where the details will not be known until the arrival of the London papers to-morrow, that yesterday's game must have been a furious contest.

Polo is coming into great popularity in Germany, under the inspiration of the Crown Prince. The opinion is freely advanced to-day that it will not be long before a representative team wearing the Kaiser's colors will challenge America for the polo championship.

BIG MONEY IN POLO.

Receipts for International Games Estimated at More Than $200,000.

It was stated yesterday that the gate receipts which accrued from the two games which were played last Tuesday and Saturday at Meadow Brook for the world's polo championship amounted to $201,000, this total being derived as follows: First day's match, $65,000; second day's, $100,000.

The management of the Polo Association refrained from making any statement as to the expenses which had been incurred leading up to and during the series, but said that no plans had been made in the matter of disposition of the gate, which it is estimated will sum up $175,000 after all expenses have been taken from the gross receipts.

It developed that only twenty-seven of the forty-two ponies which were brought over for the English invasion will be shipped back when the remaining mounts of the challengers sail from these shores on the American Transport steamer Minnehaha next Saturday.

Pretty Boy, a flea bitten pony, is probably the chief of the hold-overs, having been purchased by a Boston man before the first match was played on Tuesday, with the conditions of the sale warranting his delivery immediately after the series was concluded. This is the pony which carried Capt. Ritson through the first period of Saturday's game, and was played for three periods by Capt. Edwards in each of the games of 1911.

Similar disposition was made of the others of the string of the Duke of Westminster's ponies which will remain on these shores. Most of those which have been disposed of were said to have outlived their usefulness, as far as the Duke was concerned, to the end that he gave orders to the men in charge of them here to dispose of them as they thought best.

This action will necessitate a re-examination of the ponies which are to stay here, and which is expected to be even more rigid than that which was exercised upon their arrival a month ago, when they were brought in under bond and exempt from duty, upon the presumption that they were here for exhibition purposes only. Their sale will also involve the payment of duty, which will probably net the government a tidy sum, in view of the rather stiff prices which usually obtain in regard to international polo mounts.

It was stated that the Duke of Westminster's tentative cleanup of his stable in the polo pony line was in anticipation of an invasion which he will sponsor next year in another attempt to lift the Westchester Polo Club trophy.

William A. Hazard was among the great crowd of polo enthusiasts who put in an appearance at Phipps Field, where he stated that every indication pointed to an early challenge from the English for a match next year. He also said that the Americans would eagerly accept, directly arrangements could be made. The English have until Dec. 31 of this year in which to challenge for a match next year.

The English players personally had no grievances over the result of the series, but certain of their partisans were a unit on the proposition that the penalty inflicted upon Capt. Lockett, which cost his team a half a goal and ultimately lost the challengers the game, was a bit severe, their contention being that the crossing of the English back did not justify the infliction of the penalty.

Capt. E. D. Miller was at Piping Rock yesterday looking after the welfare of the English ponies, all of which were said to have rounded to in excellent fashion after their strenuous tasks of Saturday.

Phipps Field was the scene of a "cut-in cut-out" game yesterday afternoon, in which a dozen players figured, among these being Devereux Milburn, Lord Wodehouse, August Belmont, and Morgan Belmont. Nothing of a serious nature was attempted, the men contenting themselves with getting in a bit of practice.

It was announced that the members of the English team would sail for home on Thursday, accommodation having been secured on the Adriatic of the White Star Line.

August Belmont will entertain the members of both teams at a banquet to-night at the Meadow Brook Club, while a similar function is under way for to-morrow night at the Ritz-Carlton in honor of the members of the English team.

CONSOLATION IN DEFEAT.

British Express Satisfaction in Fine Struggle by Challengers.

LONDON, June 16.—The London morning papers publish little comment on the result of the international polo match. The natural disappointment at the loss of the cup is tempered by the satisfaction in the fine struggle put up by the Englishmen.

The Morning Post says: "No excuse for the defeat can reasonably be offered. England put her full strength in the field and failed. But what a magnificent game that second test produced. Victors and vanquished may look back upon it with pride. It showed that there is the smallest dividing line between the polo strength of the two countries."

THUNDER OF 'HOCHS' HAILS THE KAISER

Continued from Page 1.

ful tribute to the German citizens of New York in which so many of our people have found a home and have established a strong and ever-increasing bond of friendship between the United States and Germany."

Gaynor Glad of Praise.

In responding to this sentiment, Mayor Gaynor said:

"I was very glad to hear the German Ambassador say a few good words about me and about the City of New York. It seems strange to hear such sentiments expressed in this city. Everybody who comes here from some other place has something good to say about our city, except a few who live here, but they are the ones who make the most noise. I am glad to say that their numbers are growing rapidly less and that they are doomed to diminish even still.

"New York is the most decent and orderly large city in the world except Berlin," exclaimed the speaker, when he was interrupted by a cry from one of the diners, "You're all right, Mayor Gaynor. The muckrakers can't get you!"

"Raus mit 'em, my friend," replied his Honor, smiling. The sally provoked prolonged laughter and applause. Then Mayor Gaynor continued:

"We have enough decent citizens with proper pride in their city to put the criminals under bonds, but I do not want to talk about these things now. I am here to talk about the great Emperor of the German people. This celebration is being held to-night all over the world except in Germany, and there it will be observed to-morrow—or was it yesterday? The German should be justly proud of their Emperor.

"Before the French war the population of Germany was only 37,000,000, and the present empire was divided into small and weak States. It has been progressing along national lines ever since, and much of its progress has been achieved under the wise policies of your present Emperor. To-day the population of Germany is more than 67,000,000, and her people are to be found all over the world. The Germans have extended their influence not by conquest, but by commerce, until they have circled the globe. Wherever you go you will find the German merchant. He may not carry his flag with him, but he always carried his price list.

The Germans Who Came Here.

"No nation in the world has increased in population in proportion to Germany, except the United States, but in the case of Germany the increase was without the aid of immigration. When immigration ceases in this country, I have grave doubts whether or not the population will continue to increase. It was only a few decades ago that the immigration from Germany and from Great Britain and Ireland formed our chief supply of new blood, but immigration from Germany to-day is nominal. This is the best proof of your great national prosperity.

"People never leave their native land, the home which they love, except through necessity and the desire to better their conditions. So it is that to-day we are getting the Italians and the Russians. People cry out to exclude them, as a few narrow-minded people did to exclude you, but I tell you that there was never a greater demand for labor in this country. The ones who should be deported are the lazy fellows whom we have here who won't work. They tell us that we can't assimilate our foreign population, but they told us that about you Germans.

"You assimilated us as much as we assimilated you. You are the grandparent stock of this country. There were Saxons long before there were any Anglo-Saxons. It is because you are of kindred breed that you make good citizens, but you don't seem to have many politicians. When I want to appoint a German I have to send for Herman Ridder, and after he has suggested some one the man tells me that he doesn't want the job. Some of our other naturalized citizens are not so modest.

"There are two reasons for Germany's great progress. The first is that a German realizes that the way to do a thing is first to learn how to do it. He doesn't aspire to be Mayor or President without first learning the requirements of the job, as is the case with some Americans, whom I won't mention. Under the present monarch the German schools are teaching their students how to do things.

"The second reason for Germany's progress is that Kaiser Wilhelm is wise enough to know that the best he can do is to [illegible] with his people. Our own Lincoln said [illegible] did not dominate [illegible] but to follow [illegible] the Emperor was displayed a bas relief figure of the Kaiser, the work of Egon Hupke, the famous German sculptor. At the conclusion of the exercises this cablegram was read and directed to be forwarded to the Emperor by a unanimous rising vote:

"More than 2,000 Germans from all parts of the Fatherland assembled at the Hotel Astor at the Jubilee Kommers, send your Majesty their sincere best wishes and congratulations upon this day. May Germany continue to enjoy the happy and blessed rule of your Majesty for many years to come."

PRAISE FOR THE KAISER HERE

Ambassador and Consul General Attend Special Church Service.

Several religious and charitable interests joined yesterday in the honors paid Kaiser Wilhelm among the German-speaking people of the city. There was a special church service in honor of the occasion at the German Reformed Church in East Sixty-eighth Street, attended by the German Ambassador, and another at St. Peter's Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and several anniversary sermons were preached. There were also ceremonies connected with the donation of $43,000 to the German Hospital for a private patient pavilion to be named for the Emperor.

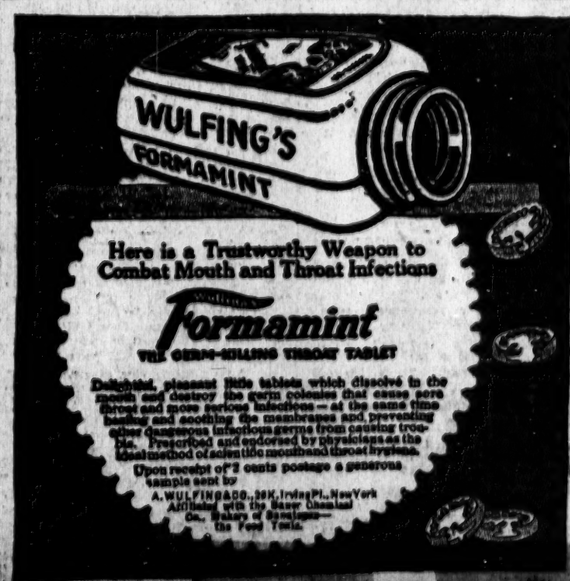
The bells in the German Reformed Church were given by the Kaiser four years ago, on the occasion of its 150th anniversary, and yesterday they rang out in honor of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Consul Gen. Falcke, and their staffs, when they arrived at 10:30 in the morning. The guests were received by the pastor and Consistory of the church, and the German Veteran Association. The church was decorated with American and German bunting, and hymns of both nations were sung by an augmented choir.

GERMAN CLUB'S DINNER.

The German Club at its home, 112 Central Park South, held a dinner of eighty covers last night in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary and jubilee of Kaiser Wilhelm. The guest of honor was Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The President of the club, Reinhard Friedenburg, presided.

Among those at the guest table were James Speyer, Julius P. Meyer, Edward D. Adams, Jacob H. Schiff, Herman Ridder, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Count Pierkowski, Fritz Achelis, Thomas Vietor, Charles Engelhardt, K. Jungbluth, H. Helde, Baron von Schroeder, Theodore Siedenberg, Justice E. B. Amend, B. H. Ridder, and Count Gunther von Bernstorff, son of the Ambassador.

The dinner was served in the large dining hall. The entire building had been decorated for the occasion, the front being draped with American and German flags, and at the entrance of the dining room was a bust of the Kaiser. Behind the speakers' chair, on the wall, was a life-size portrait of the Kaiser, surrounded by lights and above the crown in lights.



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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

TELLS WHY LONDON CHILLS COLONISTS

British Society Not Yet Reconciled to "Convict Fathers," Says Mr. Jerningham.

"PATRIOTISM THAT PAYS"

Americans Received Because They Have Something to Give in Return, He Asserts.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 15.—The question of England's unsociability, arising out of the experience of the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, New Zealand's High Commissioner, as reported in these dispatches on Saturday, has been submitted to several authorities for their opinions.

C. E. Jerningham, writer for London Truth, said in an interview:

"The ultimate expression of the spirit of unsociability lies in the manner of the 'best society.' In London our American cousins, it is admitted, have hitherto had a far warmer welcome than our brothers from the overseas dominions. The American 'beauty' and the millionaire had something to give to English society in exchange for its countenance. Our own kith and kin visitor was supposed to have nothing substantial to return for the civilities which we might extend to him. It must be remembered that the patriotism which pays is the only form of patriotism which society really entertains.

Ten years ago I received a letter from a distinguished overseas visitor, who was visiting England at the time of the coronation. His wife accompanied him, and at the hotel where they stayed were an Australian statesman and a Canadian statesman, both of whom were to be present at the ceremony. In the letter occurred these passages:

"We four frequently discussed our experiences. At every entertainment they (the statesmen) noticed that the intimate friends of the hosts and hostesses were generally American women, American millionaires, or rich South African speculators. A few fashionable men and women of London, together with these, might be described as a house party, while the rest would be Dominion representatives and guests who obviously were considered outside the pale of society. We cannot conceive why these people should have been generally ignored by society, while Americans and South Africans were received and made much of.

"It is continually advertised that the ruling class in England is encouraging imperialism, but while it implores the people to secure the affection of the dominion colonies it lavishes all its favors upon Americans and South Africans and altogether ignores the Australians, Canadians, and other colonists who visit their mother country.

"What was written then," added Mr. Jerningham, "is absolutely true to-day. English society has become reconciled to the conscript fathers who founded the United States of America, but it does not appear yet to have become reconciled to the 'convict fathers' who they imagine founded our self-governing colonies."

DENT BLAMES OUR WEALTH.

English Publisher Says It Prevents Culture Among the People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 15.—J. M. Dent, the publisher, has just returned from a visit to the United States and Canada. In an interview giving his impressions he said that English literature was taught with far more zest and eagerness in America and Canada than in Great Britain. He instanced the University of Pennsylvania, where Prof. Schilling has fourteen professors of literature under him.

Mr. Dent says, however, that there is one tremendous factor which militates against culture among the people themselves.

"Both in America and Canada," he says, "I was impressed by the terrific force of power. In New York riches are poured out almost as if they were of no account. For example, in Fifth Avenue I found them pulling down a house, which cost $250,000 eighteen years ago, in order to make room for a store. You cannot help feeling restless, eager, hungering for bigger and bigger success. Life seems to go in that, and it is a terrible danger in Canada. It makes against culture. This gambling in what they call real estate has become simply madness."

Mr. Dent was struck by the great attention paid in America to women's education, and by the remarkable devotion of American professors of literature to particular subjects. Prof. Trent, for example, has given almost a lifetime to the study of Byron.

MANY DEAD IN EARTHQUAKE.

Shocks in Bulgaria Continue—Thousands Homeless and Destitute.

SOFIA, June 15.—The earthquakes of yesterday were renewed in many parts of Bulgaria to-day. Two violent shocks occurred in the morning at Grabovia, where much damage was done.

The seismic disturbances at Tirnova continued throughout Saturday, and the trembling of the earth had not ceased this morning. At that place many people were killed, and churches and public and private buildings were seriously damaged. Thousands are homeless and destitute.

Cuban President Goes Abroad.

HAVANA, June 15.—President Gomez and his family sailed for France to-day on the steamer Espagne. Gen. Gomez intends to remain in Europe several months.

MORE ARRESTS IN TURKEY.

Army Remains Quiet—Warships Reassure Foreigners at Constantinople.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—The Government is making wholesale arrests, in order to stamp out the revolutionary plot believed to be associated with the murder of Chefket Pasha. The chief leader of the plot is said to have escaped by an Italian steamer.

At present there is no indication of the intentions of that part of the Tchatalja army hostile to the Government, but it is hoped that it will refrain from taking any extreme measures, out of fear of bringing about an international occupation of Constantinople.

The presence of foreign warships has had a reassuring effect upon the foreign population.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—A son of Kiamil Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, was arrested to-day, charged with being implicated in the assassination of Mahmoud Chefket Pasha.

TRY TO FLY BY MAN POWER.

Fifty Inventors Compete Unsuccessfully for $2,000 Prize.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15.—Of more than fifty machines competing for The Matin prize of $2,000 for a flight of ten yards none has been found to win it, for it was a condition of the contest that the machines should be propelled by the force of human muscles alone. This competition was the second of its kind. It was intended to help evolve flying bicycles.

Vigorously pedaled by their sanguine inventors, all sorts of curious machines came hurtling along the cement cycle track of the Parc des Princes, but each failed ignominously to leave the ground.

One original design consisted of a bare framework mounted on a bicycle. The inventor pedaled with great speed, and, on reaching the place marked for the ten yards' leap, pulled a lever which instantly expanded a linen plane along the frame work after the manner of a spring blind.

At this point he should have soared in the air. Instead, the machine veered wildly around, fell forward on its nose immediately in front of the cinematograph camera, and remained there for some minutes, with the legs of the inverted inventor, who was strapped to the seat, waving to and fro amid the roars of laughter from the crowd.

There were other air-cycles with white beating wings, like flapping handkerchiefs. There was one model in which the ingenious would-be airman ran along with his plane mounted all around him, working a sort of sewing machine engine with his hands. In trying to avoid a dog he came to grief.

After so many failures an enthusiastic burst of applause rewarded the most successful performance of the day, when the back wheel of one aerocyclist left the ground for a clear three yards.

FLYING TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Brindejonc des Moulinais Reaches Dvinsk, Where He Breaks Wheel.

WARSAW, June 15.—The French aviator Marcel G. Brindejonc des Moulinais, who recently flew from Paris to Warsaw, a distance of 933 miles, at an average speed of ninety-three miles an hour, continued his trip to St. Petersburg at 4:48 o'clock this morning. A heavy wind was blowing at the time. His first stop was at Vilna, in Lithuania, about 225 miles northeast of Warsaw, where he replenished his tanks.

DVINSK, Russia, June 15.—Brindejonc des Moulinais landed at Vilna at 9 o'clock in the morning and resumed his journey at 1:30 P. M. He made a second landing at Dvinsk, but broke a wheel by alighting too suddenly. If repairs can be made in time he will continue his flight to St. Petersburg on Monday.

Takes Two Up 15,480 Feet.

VIENNA, June 15.—The French aviator Edmund Perryon, who holds the world's altitude record for an aeroplane, both for pilot and pilot and one passenger, to-day broke the world's record carrying two passengers. He reached a height of 15,480 feet. The record with one passenger is 16,368 feet.

Austria to Buy Zeppelins.

VIENNA, June 15.—The visit to Vienna of Count Zeppelin on board the dirigible airship Sachsen a few days ago, according to the report here, has impelled the Austrian Government to order six Zeppelins for delivery after 1914. They are to be armed with machine guns.

SANDERSON FOLLOWS ISMAY

Becomes President of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

LONDON, June 15.—In consequence of the retirement of J. Bruce Ismay, Harold A. Sanderson, the First Vice President, becomes President of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

A previous report was that P. F. Curry, manager of the White Star Line at Southampton, had been made a Director of the International Mercantile Marine Company in succession to Mr. Ismay.

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SLIM FIGURE WINS IN PARIS MODE

Chantilly Parade Dooms the Crumpled-Up Effect of Earlier Shows.

EMBROIDERY MUCH USED

"Simple" Dresses by Its Aid Are Made to Cost Hundreds—Diaphanous Bodices and Hats.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 15.—After a whole week of heated discussion, during which fashion experts and exponents such as Paul Poiret, Ida Rubinstein, André Fouquières, and Mlle. Sorel have filled columns of the newspapers with their views for and against the new fashionable silhouette and the 1913 stoop, the verdict of Paris at to-day's Derby was awaited eagerly. Many journeyed to Chantilly who would otherwise have comfortably waited in town to learn the result of the great sporting event.

The parade in the paddock left no doubt whatever regarding the doom of the curiously crumpled-up figure launched early in the season. Women are once more carrying themselves erect, and gowns are generally designed to emphasize youthful slimness.

The features of the season seem to be bright-colored trimmings and sashes around the waist, which are more popular than ever. Embroidery is much used, small flower designs being preferred, and the same pattern is carried out in bodice and skirt with very pretty effect.

The diaphanous bodices, which made their appearance not long ago at Longchamps, have become very popular, especially with the most expensive dresses, which, if one may judge from the amount of precious lace used, must represent a small fortune each. Although simplicity is aimed at, the fashionable woman is spending more this year than for a long time past—lace, hand embroidery, hand painting, and jewel trimming making a "simple" white mousseline gown, weighing altogether a few ounces, worth several hundred dollars.

The mania for transparent material has invaded the millinery field. Some hats seen to-day were mere apologies for headgear, the coiffure being clearly visible through the diaphanous tulle or chiffon of which the crowns were made. This necessitated elaborately done-up hair. Women, when wearing such hats, had their hair arranged as if for an opera—with the exception, of course, of the tiara.

Generally speaking, there is no change in the fashions, but it is expected that novelties will be launched at the most fashionable meetings at Auteuil next week, when the last parades before the dressmakers' openings in the middle of August will take place. Some large leghorn hats with flowers were worn this afternoon, but the majority are still small, with huge bunches of paradise plumes or aigrettes, the former being more in vogue.

Two women carrying gold cages with live canaries instead of bouquets attracted general attention, but they soon had to leave their pets in the care of a footman. The remarks of the onlookers were various. Some were amused, some indignant; the consensus of opinion was certainly not favorable to the novelty. It was said later that the women had attempted to launch the fashion of carrying canaries as years ago some women wore tiny jeweled tortoises. To-day's experiment, however, ought to discourage further attempts.

Among Americans at Chantilly were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, in a light mastic mousseline de soie hand-embroidered gown and a hat of the same color trimmed with a large satin bow; the Countess de la Rochefoucauld, in gray liberty satin, with a black hat trimmed with roses; Mrs. Charles Carroll, wearing blue chiffon trimmed with blue and white foulard and a blue satin hat with a large bow; Mrs. W. E. Corey, who wore a geranium chiffon gown trimmed with lace and a black toque trimmed with geraniums.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt came by automobile from the Carlton. George D. Morgan, who is at the Crillon, also motored out in time for luncheon at the course. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wertheim left the Ritz after an early luncheon and returned to dinner with several guests in the garden of the Ritz.

Others at the course were Mr. and Mrs. Montalgu La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Miller, and Charles Kurzman, from the Edward VII.; Mr. and Mrs. George Draper and Miss Draper and Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall of New York, and George Klein of Chicago.

ISAACS WOULD RESIGN.

He and Lloyd-George Said to be Willing to Relieve the Government.

LONDON, June 15.—The debate on the Marconi Committee's report, which the Prime Minister has fixed for Wednesday and Thursday in the House of Commons, is expected to be exciting. In well-informed political quarters it is asserted that both Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, and David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have offered to resign, if necessary, to relieve the Government of embarrassment, but that Premier Asquith has refused to consider such a solution of the matter, holding that if it is serious enough to call for resignations the whole Cabinet must resign.

Political gossip credits the Government with the intention of proposing in Parliament self-denying resolutions, which, if carried, would preclude any Minister in the future from holding a Directorship in any public company, or shares in any company contracting with the Government.

WIRELESS MEN IN CLUB.

English Owners of Installations Meet Daily to Tap World's News.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 15.—The first wireless club in this country has been established at Sale, near Manchester, with seventeen members, each of whom is a licensed owner of a wireless installation.

The members meet every night to tap the world's news. They can receive messages coming from any distance, but the Postmaster General's regulations do not permit them to send more than five miles.

The furthest point from which they have had news direct is Bizerta. The members have pledged secrecy regarding all the messages they pick up.

MORNING POST NOT SOLD.

Absolute Denial of the Report That W. W. Astor Had Acquired It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 15.—The Morning Post makes an absolute denial of the report, published in New York, of the purchase of the paper by William Waldorf Astor, saying that there is no foundation whatever for it.

Mr. Astor is now the owner of two London newspapers, The Pall Mall Gazette and The Observer.

SET FREE AFTER 50 YEARS.

King of Italy Pardons a Sicilian Brigand, Now 70 Years Old.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, June 15.—King Victor Emmanuel has pardoned the notorious Sicilian brigand chieftain, Giuseppe Ferrara, who has been held prisoner in the Ancona convict settlement for half a century and is now a stalwart man of 70. He received a two years' ticket of leave and left the prison to-day for Palermo, there to rejoin his elder brother, his former partner in brigandage, who received the royal pardon some time ago.

Ferrara has been commissioned to write his impressions of the modern world and what he thinks of trains, trams, bicycles, motor cars, and other inventions which are new to him. He expresses himself as fairly bowled over at the sight of the Italy of to-day.

With the coming into force of the new Penal Code it is the King's desire to liberate all veteran convicts whose behavior in prison has been good who would have been already discharged had they been sentenced under its provisions.

SAFETY FOR RESORT HOTELS

State Marshal Issues Rigid Orders for Changes to Prevent Fires.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 15.—Safeguarding the lives of Summer guests at the Thousand Islands hotels is the object of sweeping orders issued by the State Fire Marshal's office, which will entail an immediate expenditure of thousands of dollars in equipping the hotels with modern fire escapes and in remodeling the entrances so that the doors may swing outward. The order comes with the busiest part of the early season and has therefore caused consternation among the hotel men, nearly every one of whom is affected.

So flagrant were two violations of the order that the offending proprietors were told not to open their doors for the season until their hotels could pass inspection. One hotel near Alexandria Bay has ten fire escapes of the ladder type, but they will be discarded and an iron circular stairway installed. Other hotels have either inadequate escapes or the appliances are those of thirty years ago. In no single hotel do the doors meet with the requirements of the State Fire Marshal. The alterations will be carried out with all speed, even if it entails night gangs, as the season is about to open. In the last two Summers the Thousands Islands have been visited by several fires, two being most disastrous.

THIEVES ON ELEVATED TRAIN

One Victim Recovers $120 of $460 Stolen—Two Pickpockets Escape.

During the excitement attending a raid by pickpockets on a southbound Second Avenue elevated train yesterday, Robert Fiorrie, a sharp-eyed lad of 12, saw a man thrust a roll of bills under a seat. He told what he had seen when Stephen Kohnatayz of 317 East 150th Street, who was on his way to church with his wife, three children, and brother, reported the loss of a wallet containing $460.

The seat was raised and Kohnatayz identified $120 discovered there as part of his missing money. He and his brother charged four men seated in the car with robbing him. Two of the men escaped from the train as it was slowing up at the Sixty-fifth Street station. Two others, who said they were Samuel Friedman of 350 Clinton Street and Morris Carlo of 90 Clinton Street, were arrested and held in $2,000 bail each for further examination by Magistrate Butts in Harlem Court.

YOU CAN HELP TO PREVENT POVERTY.

Fresh air outings put many families now on the border of destitution beyond the need of charity and lift others out of poverty. They improve health and prevent sickness, that chief cause of dependency.

Many mothers and children will be unfit for the struggle ahead of them if they have to remain in the hot, crowded tenement houses, or the sweltering factories and shops.

Here are a few ways you can help them:

$2.50 will keep a teething baby as your guest at the seashore or in the country for a week. Twice that amount will give the baby's worn-out mother a rest, too.

$5.00 will pay a week's board on a farm for a boy or girl who cannot continue work without a rest and change of air.

$10.00 will pay a week's board for a tired mother and delicate baby on a desirable farm, or it will make a family of four happy for a week at Sea Breeze, and strong for many months, possibly years.

$20.00 will keep a mother and three children, or two "cash girls" (sisters), at Sea Breeze for two weeks of unaccustomed joy.

$100.00 will send fifteen hard working girls to the country, or ten mothers and thirty children to Sea Breeze for a week.

Contributions should be sent to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

SUFFRAGE CONGRESS MEETS IN BUDAPEST

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in Presidential Address, Tells of Growth of Movement.

5 CONTINENTS, 25 NATIONS

Anti-Suffragists at Washington Put the Rev. Anna Shaw on Blacklist for Her "Insults."

BUDAPEST, June 15.—The Women's Suffrage Congress was formally opened in the Academy of Music this afternoon. The Minister of Education, in behalf of the Government, the Burgomaster of Budapest, and Countess Iska Teleki, President of the Hungarian organizing committee, delivered addresses of welcome.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, in her Presidential address, devoted her attention to the phenomenal growth of women's movements, saying that there are only a few countries now without one, and that when China was enrolled, to-morrow, the standard of the alliance would be raised in five continents and over twenty-five nations. She also pointed out that in the past Winter women's suffrage bills had been considered in seventeen Parliaments and in thirty-three State and other Legislatures. The greatest gains, she said, had been in America, and she was confident of ultimate women's suffrage on the whole North American Continent.

Mrs. Catt spoke in denunciation of the "white slave" bondage of brown and yellow women by Western men living in the East as one of the saddest and most tragic of all Western influences, whereby thousands of Eastern girls were sacrificed every year. The women of the Orient, however, she added, were awakening to new and hopeful standards of thought, tending to the emancipation of woman, and she appealed to their Western sisters to come to their aid.

The Rev. Anna Shaw preached in the Protestant Church at Buda in the morning before a large congregation. She spoke from the font, some of the church Presbyters objecting to her occupying the pulpit.

ANTIS BOYCOTT ANNA SHAW.

Suffrage Opponents Resent Remarks She Made to Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The anti-suffragists have blacklisted the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw, one of the suffragist leaders, according to an announcement made to-night by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. No member or representative of the organization will ever again discuss the suffrage question with her.

"The women who are opposed to votes for women," says the announcement, "realize that Dr. Shaw has reached a state of mind which prompts her to make wild statements and employ insulting language, which no woman should endure.

"The national officers reached their decision in regard to Dr. Shaw when she made the following statement before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage in a public hearing a few weeks ago:

"We do not fear that little band of professional anti-women going around the country advocating home, heaven, and mother. The only purpose they serve is that by holding out their skirts they act as a screen for the liquor traffic, the gamblers, the vicious, and those interested in dance halls and places where young girls are ruined.

"The officials of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage declare that they will never permit any of their women to be subjected again to such insults, and that they will not afford Dr. Shaw any opportunity on their part for her to repeat such a statement.

"Dr. Shaw realized fully the high standing and upright characters of the women whom she assailed, and she did not produce the slightest semblance of evidence to uphold any of this abuse. The National Association concludes, therefore, that Dr. Shaw is absolutely irresponsible when on the platform, and is, consequently, a negligible factor in the real women's movement."

MISS DAVISON BURIED.

Coffin Covered with a Pall Inscribed "Welcome the Hunger Striker."

MORPETH, England, June 15.—A large delegation of suffragettes and thousands of spectators witnessed the interment to-day of the body of Emily Wilding Davison in St. Mary's Parish churchyard.

Four white-clad women led four black horses attached to the open wagon on which the coffin rested. Another wagon loaded with wreaths followed, and then carriages with relatives.

Before the coffin was lowered it was covered with a pall from the mother inscribed: "Welcome the Northumberland Hunger Striker."

SERVIAN CABINET OUT.

Premier Pasitch Resigns — Greeks Also Propose Demobilization.

BELGRADE, June 15.—The Servian Cabinet, of which M. Pasitch was Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned to-day.

SOFIAA June 15.—The Greek Government has submitted to Bulgaria a proposal for demobilization similiar to that proposed by Servia.

SEE 'JOKE,' LET BOY DROWN.

Three Lads Wait Too Long Before Running for Help.

Special to The New York Times.

PENNINGTON, N. J., June 15.—Norval Miller, 15 years old, of Hamilton Square, when bathing in a mill pond near his home, was seized with cramps and drowned after three companions, Russel Hutchinson, Earl Slack, and James Smith looked on without giving assistance in response to his cries for help, thinking he was joking.

As he came up the second time the three ran to John Reed's home, and called for help. Reed seized a boathook and got Miller at the first sweep, but after the boy sank the third time.

Miller went into the water when overheated, having ridden a bicycle and eaten a hearty meal.

DANCE CENSOR RESIGNS.

Mackey Didn't Want Any Trouble with Lenox Society People.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 15.—Because he did not want to be drawn into any controversy with society people over dances, Eugene Mackey, the censor of dances appointed by the town, has resigned.

When the town passed an order barring so-called objectionable dances, Mackey was appointed censor. The townspeople obeyed the order, but on the approach of the society dancing season Mackey decided to quit.

RATTLESNAKE CLUB SAVED BY A "BREED"

Half-White Survivor of Schaghticoke Tribe Hero of the Annual Hunt.

HE BAGS ALL THE SERPENTS

Bridgeport Palefaces Pant and Eat, Then Dash Home Triumphantly in Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, June 15.—For many years there has been a tradition in these parts that, with the coming of the first really warm days every Summer, the men about Bridgeport love to journey out to the valley of the Housatonic River, climb the steep mountain behind the Schaghticoke Indian Reservation and there hunt for the rattlesnakes that come out to sun themselves lazily on the rocks. The town treasures many anecdotes of its leading citizens coming down the trail with the captured snakes writhing and twisting and rattling between the leading citizens' firm-clenched fingers.

As a matter of fact, most of the men hereabouts have a wholesome distrust of the serpents of the Schaghticoke Mountain, and almost all of them heartily dislike the spending of a sweltering Sunday in a toilsome climb of the difficult trail, but Bridgeport tradition is so insistent that this morning the thirty or more members of the Rattlesnake Club arose at the crack of dawn and started north to the reservation. It was sundown when the string of automobiles came tooting back to town, and all the passengers, from the Mayor of Bridgeport to the town's most popular barkeeper, called out to the rocking chair squads on the piazzas and the idlers in front of the Hotel Stratfield that they had had the time of their lives and had caught four snakes.

One man said the party had caught five rattlers, and still another, while he was about it, said the hunters had captured eight, but even in loyal Bridgeport there is dawning the suspicion to-night that they never caught any, and that those which appear unmistakably on the plates of the cameras taken along had been caught by the more skilful and more business-like halfbreed who still lends a flavor of the aboriginal, however diluted, to the old reservation. And there is current here the seditious report that the Mayor never even climbed the mountain, but dosed all afternoon in the shade of a tree at its foot.

Whatever may be the truth about the actual number of snakes caught, it is certain that the old days, when thirty to forty of the most vicious-looking "varmints" were brought down proudly for display in some conspicuous store window have passed. Possibly the bad luck of to-day's hunt may be attributed to the fact that it was delayed until weather so warm that the snakes had entirely shaken off their Winter torpor and taken on their midsummer elusiveness. It may be, as the reservation suspects, that with the passing of old Jim Pan, the last of the pure-blooded Schaghticokes, the snakes themselves have begun to thin out from the crevices and caverns and ledges at the mountain top.

The old chief, who was of purest Pequot strain and looked it, lies in the little reservation burial ground. Even his comely daughter, Princess Alice, no longer stands looking out across the cloud-shadowed valley of the Housatonic. Perhaps she took offense because the scribes among the snake-hunters loved to call her Alice-sit-by-the-Fire-Water. At all events, she married and is living among palefaces in a New York apartment house.

So it was not the old reservation nor the old primeval quality nor the old mess of rattlers to take back to the drug store window. But the hunters did have a good time. The roast lamb was beyond criticism and the beer was cold and grateful, so that every one came back to-night looking complacent and sure that he had sustained the tradition.

It was a representative gathering that populated the sidewalk in front of the Stratfield at 8 o'clock this morning. Besides the Mayor, there were Police Commissioner Hill, City Clerk Boucher, Alderman Walker, ex-Mayor Clark, Louis Musante, the fruit dealer, who was still apoplectic over his rebuke last week for throwing a strawberry on the sidewalk; Robert Fitzroy, who heads the Home Brewing Company; Dick Howell of the "Two Heralds," "Dad" Barber, the best cartoonist in Connecticut; Louis Sagal of the Poli circuit, and many more. Almost all were dressed for the occasion, with stout leggings to guard them against the envenomed fangs, and with belts and ties and hatbands and waistcoats fashioned out of rattlesnake skins.

It was a perfect ride over the fifty miles of winding road to the reservation. It is true that in places the road was very lumpy and that near Newtown, where the farmers are working off their taxes by repairing the highway, is was suspected by the snake-hunters that the agriculturists were heavily in arrears, but Schaghticoke was reached long before 11 o'clock, and after some hot chowder and cold beer the proposal to start the hunt was made.

At the very suggestion half the party went over under the trees and lay on the grass. Louis Musante had succeeded in falling out of an automobile, so he was honorably excused and was regarded with envy by all his friends. There is something very fattening about Bridgeport, and the mountain seemed to rise sheer from its base. Also it was very hot. "Dad" Barber made several speeches about the good old days and the ancient sport of catching rattlers. He and some of the younger men goaded the rest into discomfort, but the party did not really start toward the trail until the local newspaper men threatened to print the name of every shirker in a list headed "Too Fat to Climb."

The Mayor denounced the reporters as scamps and scoundrels, and some one high in the confidence of the Police Commissioner said it was all a piece of political trickery, but finally half the men did start.

The path wound past the deserted cottage of old Jim Pan, where he lived for so many years, and where he lived before him the old Princess Mauwee, "a Christian Indian Princess," her tombstone says, who ruled to the age of 104. A skull and crossbones were drawn rudely on the time-stained door, and in front a white rose bush bloomed stubbornly. Here the motion picture men began to bully everybody into sudden activity, and here, despite the hoots and hisses, the Mayor was caught slinking off down the road toward the automobiles.

The rest of the party started upward, using as alpenstocks the rods they had brought along with which to catch the rattlers. A hundred feet of this, and everybody sat down of one accord. Everybody immediately thought of an interesting story to tell, and thus delayed the onward march for a while. The climbers had to hear again how Lindsay Dennison and Oliver Herford speared a rattler, and how old "Shang" Wheeler of Stratford was bitten before the game was bagged; how "Rattlesnake Pete" Gruber of Rochester sucked the wound, and how they all had dragged the doctor to the spot and superintended the application of permanganate of potash.

"Now," said Barber, as the climb was resumed, "if they hear you first they will sneak back in among the rocks. You must all keep very, very quiet, or you'll frighten our game away."

"Oh," said everybody, loudly, "does noise frighten them? Are they afraid of noise?"

The chorus was deafening. It sounded like a troop rushing a fortress. In the hubbub, it was discovered that James Turner, a prominent Bridgeport lawyer, had vanished, and the Police Commissioner was detected in the act of tiptoeing back down the trail. They taunted him into a return, and finally the hunters reached the rock-ledges and began their wary advance, with their two-pronged wands held in readiness.

Here they scattered, each softly going his way, and from then on little muttered exclamations of excitement told how close was the hunt. An hour later all were gathered about the lambs sizzling on the spits at the foot of the mountain. It was rumored that some had caught rattlers, but it may be asserted definitely only that some very noisy rattlers afterward were on exhibition in the grass, and that John Alexander Henry Robinson of Bridgeport did succeed, after great difficulty, in capturing a lovely bunch of mountain laurel.

At any rate, they did not forget Jim Pan. Before the day was over they laid a wreath on his unmarked grave. It bore the single word "Chief," and it was the Mayor who put it in place. Barber recited "Lo, the Poor Indian, Whose Untutored Mind," while the circle stood with bared heads, and the motion-picture man turned and turned his reel.

Finally, as the shadows began to lengthen, the cars were pointed in this direction, and so ended the seventh annual hunt of the Schaghticoke Rattlesnake Club.

DESKS

There's a sweep, a power, a dignity in the graceful lines of a beautiful Sellew flat-top which reflect "personality." And it's the sort you'd like reflected in your office equipment.

Phone Beekman 3075 for catalogue.

SELLEW

111 Fulton St., New York

Established in 1832

Beginning today, June Sixteenth, our tenth annual sale of Men's Shirts

8000 Fine Summer Negligee Shirts

our regular $2, $2.50 & $3 grades

at $1.30

¶ This is clean-up time in the shirt factories which furnish our regular stocks—it is the season of sacrifice on wholesale prices, and to us and to you belong the spoils. Each year at this time we are given the first refusal of two great wholesale stocks at practically our own price, which affords us a range of selection limited only by the productions of the season itself.

But there is one other very important feature of this proposition which you should not overlook!

¶ And that is, that our privilege of buying these great wholesale stocks also carries with it the privilege of rejecting what we don't want. These shirts are not sold to us on the customary basis of "all or nothing," but are selected by us in just the same critical manner as if we were buying at regular prices.

¶ In other words, this is a sale of shirts that are just as exclusive as our regular stocks, but there are more of them—the diversity of designs offers a broader field of choice than our regular stock or any other representative retail shirt stock—you are literally permitted to roam at will through two great shirt factories and buy what you choose at far less than it cost the maker to produce it!

¶ The fabrics are imported and domestic Madras, both woven and printed, Russian corded effects, soft mercerized cloths and silk stripe materials, all in plain colors or the newest Summer designs. The models are soft, and laundered effects, with soft French and starched cuffs, and there are pleated all white shirts galore in the selection. In brief, the variety is far and away the best we have ever seen in a shirt sale of equal importance.

Beautifully made, accurate to a fault in sizing, and finished perfectly, these shirts are second to none that can be bought at $2, $2.50 and $3.

This remarkable purchase of Men's

Athletic Underwear and Union Suits

is the biggest event of its kind in town today

¶ This is beautiful merchandise. We went to Baltimore for it. The maker, who ranks high in underwear circles, was anxious to find immediate distribution for a big slice of his stocks. We were anxious to get it at the right price. And in our mutual anxiety the deal was closed at the biggest sacrifice on wholesale prices ever obtained by this store. That is the story complete, and the balance is up to you.

$1.00 and $1.50 Half Silk Athletic Garments at 59c

¶ Half Jap silk half cotton, or the sheen of silk and the serviceability of cotton. Sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers. Plain colors and fancy silk stripes and figures.

$3.00 White and Colored Silk Union Suits at $1.20

¶ Quality is the theme of this chapter. These are superb garments, in material, making and finish. Sleeveless, with knee length drawers. White & colored silks, with satin stripe and figures.

50c & 75c Madras Athletic Garments at 35c

¶ Madras cloth, in mercerized stripes and plaids. Sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

STERLING

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths

In this bright month of June, the whole scheme of creation revolves around the bride.

Of course, she occupies the place of honor at Gorham's. Both stores are stepping to the cadence of the wedding bell.

If all the world loves a lover, all the world adores a bride. Since that first wedding in the Garden, it has expressed this joyous good will by ceremony, and by gift.

Back in the Middle Ages they presented ears of wheat to the bride. Young girls threw wheat grains over her for good luck. The Scots baked oatmeal cakes and broke them over her. Later on, they threw rice after her, a custom symbolic of their good wishes, like the rest.

In these modern days we express the same sentiment in gifts of silver and gold. All the beauty and sentiment of the ages are bound up in the tokens which the Gorham craftsmen have made for this summer's brides.

The versatility of the Gorham shops permits a selection to express any shade or degree of regard. Lavish or moderate, original or conventional, poetical or perfunctory—you can find precisely the right object to convey the sentiment you feel.

If it is your wish to be practical or utilitarian, there are the endless chests of silver, big and small, the tea sets, the coffee sets, the numerous patterns of knives, forks and spoons—every article of silver used on the table.

Or, if you want to give wings to your fancy, there are the beautiful hand-beaten individual Martele pieces — vases, bowls, trays, pitchers, bonbon dishes—the variety is endless.

The best effort of craftsman and designer has been lavished upon these articles for the bride. The Gorham Company has thrown the accumulated skill and experience of ninety-seven years into them. It takes just pride in their variety and quality.

Through 6,000 leading jewelers all over the country, the Gorham Company is supplying presents for June brides. The bride in Portland, Ore.; Portland, Me., or Atlanta, Ga., values a Gorham present just as highly as the bride in New York.

Did you ever stop to think that it is the scale of production necessary to make glad the hearts of so many American brides that makes a Gorham present available to you at so reasonable a price? You get the benefit of this vast production when you buy a present at Gorham's.

Just one more word: Whatever you buy for the bride, especially if it is a chest of silver, remember it is your duty to start the bride off right. Have regard to the period as well as the quality and beauty. Nowadays, mixed periods in silver are almost as bad form as mixed metaphors.

This week and next are dedicated to the bride at Gorham's. Whether you buy a present or not, go in and see the beauty and variety of homage the largest silversmith in the world pays to the twentieth century bride!

GORHAM STORES

Fifth Ave. and 36th St.

17-19 Maiden Lane.

DR. FINLEY CALLS FOR NEW PIONEERS

The Country Needs Frontiersmen of Another Kind, He Tells City College Seniors.

ON EDGE OF THE UNKNOWN

Ninety in Class Which Hears Baccalaureate Sermon and Will Graduate on Thursday.

President John H. Finley delivered the baccalaurate address to the ninety members of the graduating class at the College of the City of New York in Great Hall yesterday afternoon. The Faculty of the college, the student body, and their friends, filled the hall. The ninety young men, who are to receive their degrees on next Thursday, occupied seats in the front of the hall. Seated on the stage with President Finley were Charles H. Tuttle of the Board of Trustees, Prof. John R. Sim, and Prof. Lewis F. Mott.

It was announced that Mrs. E. H. Harriman had donated the badges bearing the city's coat of arms, which the members of the class will wear on the sleeves of their gowns on commencement. They will be presented on that day by Justice Harrington Putnam of the Supreme Court.

President Finley, in his address, spoke of the accomplishments of the pioneers, and told the class that they were the new pioneers of America, the frontiersmen of civilization, with new problems to solve, and work to be done in unknown fields. President Finley said in part:

"We are constantly reminded by those who see our golden age behind us that the axe and the plow, the rifle and the saddle have carried us through the days of our simple life, through democracy's heroic period into a softer and a degenerate age. We are her tamer, o'er-refined, effeminate, luxury loving children, living most of us, and willingly, like birds in cages which the telegraph and telephone wires have made about us. We have our food thrust between the rails of steel or the meshes of the wire, water is pumped to our lips, and we no longer have to roam forest and plain for those things. I went some time ago into the wild Rockies, but was informed before I started that I should have to take my evening clothes. Montana buys the costliest paintings in Paris; Parkman's 'Oregon Trail,' so dear to me in my college days, is redolent of the gasoline automobile. There are Carnegie libraries in Wyoming. There are no frontiersmen, for frontier has become as centre, the marches as the capital.

"So we are told by those who have eyes to see the external things only, but whose imaginations have not discerned the spirit that is in men. But in spite of all this, here, in the midst of the most thickly settled spot in the continent I venture to address you as frontiersmen, as potential pioneers, as children of democracy no less dear to her than the hunter and the plowman.

"If all the young men in this continent of your age, a little more than a century and a half ago, had been gathered into one place, say the Harvard stadium, where they could have been comfortably seated, they might have all seen one football or baseball game together, or together have sung one college song.

"I have often wished I might have spoken to that audience of youth. Think how one might have influenced the whole future of the Republic with one speech, with Washington and Patrick Henry and Boone and Robert Morris among his auditors. I would have told them they were the van of a mighty civilization, and of the mighty world which was to spring from the old.

"But I might as fitly make this address to you, who are the new pioneers of America, for this country has her frontiersmen not less certainly to-day than in the decades of the past. Of these new frontiersmen, for there are many, are the men who have been gathered and nurtured here in this city—men of the lens and the meter, men of the balance and the crucible, men of the magnet and spectrum, of the syllogism, of the equation, of the conjugation, of the brush, the chisel—men who see more of truth with their eyes than the average man, think more clearly and express the truth more accurately. These are no less precursors, the frontiersmen of civilization. They are the men the poet Lanier once characterized as those who are cutting down the 'Western woods of Time,' the forests of the land of thought, of which those we see about us are but material emblem and metaphor.

"Into this land the man of the lens goes day after day in his search, sometimes for bacteria which are as the beasts of prey were to the early settlers; sometimes for the elusive elements, sometimes for the invisible principle, the pervasive but unformulated law, the true philosophy of life—the stress and strain of a bridge, the place in the brain of thought. Or night after night he ventures forth among the universe alone as a hunter of the skies, to fetch back to earth some fresh bit of truth. Are these men who explore unknown worlds and fields not as hardy souls as their prototypes of the axe and the plow?

"The hardship of the new pioneer is no longer that of sleeping on the bare earth, of long journeys afoot. The privation is no longer that of going without food or drink, of living far from friends, of enduring the untempered cold or withering heat. The hardship is that of holding one's self to a course of study or hard training that will lead out to the edge of the known; the privation that of denying one's self every luxury, every comfort, to find the truth—this is the new frontiering that this city and the Republic need. So I, a descendant of pioneers, who have come myself from the physical frontier, who have known the sensation of plowing a strip of earth never before touched by foot except of savage—I meet you, the new pioneers, here upon what seems to me the newest frontier of America, which is in the spirits of men, where transformation more wonderful than those of the physical frontier are to take place in your day."

An organ recital by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin followed the address.

MANHATTAN BACCALAUREATE.

The Rev. John J. Mitty Says the Age Has Pagan Tendencies.

The Rev. John J. Mitty of St. Joseph's Seminary delivered the baccalaureate address to sixteen bachelors and twenty-four students of Manhattan College last week in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"The modern age is one of pagan tendencies," said the speaker. "The majority of persons in New York and in the country at large do not attend a church of any kind. In New York 37 per cent. of the residents do not belong to a church. Children are no longer taught about Heaven and of immortality, but instead are instructed of things on this earth.

"You are to combat these influences which militate against religious tendencies. I can see the time when you and others of the faith will overthrow Socialism, atheism, and once more restore the former beliefs."

The commencement exercises of the college will be held to-morrow night in Carnegie Hall. Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, will deliver the principal address.

Brooklyn College Commencement.

Commencement week at Brooklyn College began yesterday with an announcement that this college, established four years ago, had taken over St. Francis Xavier's College, the old Jesuit College on Sixteenth Street, Manhattan. The combined colleges will be affiliated with Fordham University. The name St. Francis Xavier will be taken over by the old Brooklyn College, and the first class of graduates, which receives its diplomas on Wednesday night at the Montauk Theatre, will receive them under the name of the older institution. The Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, S. J., who was President of the Manhattan institution, has been appointed President of the combined college and assumed his new position yesterday morning at a meeting of the Brooklyn College Sodal-

OPERATORS' TURN TO-DAY.

Scores of Witnesses Lined Up to Deny Reign of Terror in West Va.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 15.—The case of the operators will be presented, beginning to-morrow, before the Senate Mine Strike Investigating Committee. To-day the attorneys for the operators lined up the scores of witnesses they will produce in their effort to show that they are not to be blamed for the conditions which threw the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mining districts into a state of civil war.

Much of the activity of the mine operators' lawyers will be directed toward an attempt to break down the story of Lee Calvin, an ex-mine guard, the star witness for the miners, who yesterday told the committee of his experiences on the armored train which shot up the camp of the miners at Holly Grove on Paint Creek. Calvin accused Quinn Morton, a mine operator, of urging that the train return and fire again on the tented camp, after the fire from the cars had once raked the little village, and after Cisco Estep had been killed beside his home. Quinn Morton himself, Sheriff Bonner Lill, and others who were on the train will be called in an effort to disprove Calvin's statement. Calvin will be recalled for cross-examination.

When the inquiry here is finished the committee will return to Washington to conclude its hearings. The committee, under the resolution of the Senate authorizing the investigation, has solely the power to "inquire and report." Whether the Senate itself has jurisdiction over any of the matters involved is a grave question. As a matter of inter-State commerce the Senate may initiate remedial legislation as to any "combination against the mine operators of West Virginia," such as is charged in the resolution. But beyond that even the members of the committee themselves doubt their authority.

"The State of West Virginia is not on trial here," is the way Senator Swanson, the Chairman of the committee, states the question; "this committee has no power to try any one for any offense. We are simply here to determine the facts and report them to the full Committee on Education and Labor, to be presented to the Senate for its information."

The committee to-day took a holiday. The members were entertained by leading citizens of Charleston. Senator Martine of New Jersey occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist Church of Charleston at the morning service and delivered an address. He was introduced as a member of "the American House of Lords," but objected strenuously to the designation.

"I am a member of the Senate," he said, "and I am proud to be; but I cannot accept the designation, in a Republican form of Government, of any such cognomen as the 'House of Lords.'"

Senator Martine discussed the physical resources of the State, declaring that to be inexhaustible.

"But the rich mineral lands of your State," he declared, "have been stricken with the cankering blight of insatiable greed. The wealth of the State has been taken from the many by the few."

The Senator's address caused considerable discussion, but he was warmly greeted by the members of the congregation, one of the most aristocratic in the State.

In the vestry after the services Frank A. Monnett, counsel in chief for the miners before the committee, addressed the Bible class by invitation of Judge Robinson of the State Supreme Court of Appeals, who wrote the dissenting opinion when the court upheld the proceedings before the military commissions established under martial law.

Both sides rested on their arms to-day in preparation for the struggle that will come when the operators produce their rebuttal testimony this week. The representatives of the miners have gathered a large amount of documentary evidence of conditions in the coal fields, which will be made a part of the record. In addition, Senator Kenyon contemplates a thorough inquiry into the financial operations of the operators on Paint and Cabin Creeks who lease the land they mine, and the ownership of the mineral lands.

ALARM CLOCK SAVES A LIFE.

Rescued Man Then Meets Samaritan on His Way to a Cell.

An alarm clock which began a long-continued ringing at the unusual hour of 6:30 yesterday evening in one of the rooms occupied by Meyer Berman and his son, Michael, at 119 Forsyth Street caused Max Rubin, a tenant, to investigate. Rubin found the son lying semi-conscious on the floor with a gas stove tube in his mouth. Rubin gave the alarm, and a policeman restored the youth to consciousness quickly.

Young Berman told Detectives Wood and Spiro on the way to the Clinton Street Police Station that he had been out of work two months and hungry two days. His story was overheard by a man in a restaurant to which the detectives took him for a meal. The stranger said he was Philip J. Abrams, proprietor of a hotel in Tannersville, and that he would take the young man there to-day to give him a position for the Summer. The detectives said they would intercede with the Magistrate when Berman came up to-day on a charge of an attempt at suicide.

HADLEY URGES SANITY IN REFORM

Cautions Yale Graduates in His Baccalaureate Against "Heterogeneous Movements."

BIDS THEM KEEP THE FAITH

Measures "to Make Everybody Rich Often Result in Making Everybody Poor," He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—Sane methods of progress and reform, as contrasted with those visionary and destructive, were discussed to-day as the main theme of the baccalaureate address of President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, who spoke before the graduating classes of all departments in Woolsey Hall this morning.

Dr. Hadley quoted the case of Joseph of Arimathea as that of "an honorable counselor," taking Mark xv., 43, for his text. He cited eminent instances in American history in which practical wisdom assured progress and reform and cautioned the seniors against movements which, although "intended to make everybody rich, make everybody poor."

After describing Joseph as exceptional among the followers of Jesus, in that he was a lawyer and a Pharisee, Dr. Hadley said:

Yet this man stood by Jesus when all forsook Him, and in one short hour earned himself an immortality of glory. Does this mean that Joseph of Arimathea was a better man than Peter or John or any of the other disciples of Jesus? No. It means that he was prepared for the emergency as none of the others had been or could be. He knew much which they did not know. This knowledge had probably made it harder for him to follow Jesus in the time of prosperity. It was the very thing which enabled him to do so in the day of adversity.

Every great historical crisis calls for men of this type. Who was it that brought our nation through its darkest hours? Not the enthusiasts who declaimed against slavery as though a rebellion might be an easy thing; not the orators who were most ready to appeal to popular audiences in the North or to defy the South on the floors of Congress; but the man who, growing up in the midst of the contest, saw things as they were. Lincoln never refused to face a difficulty. He never shut his eyes to facts in order to buoy up his courage and that of those who were with him. But Lincoln never for a moment lost his belief in the future of the country. In the long years which served as preparation for his work of President he had learned of facing circumstance straightforwardly to hold his faith independent of circumstance. This was what gave him a power that was denied to Seward or Chase or Sumner or Phillips. They had been buoying up their faith by illusions which they had helped to create; he had been making a faith which could stand alone.

Never was the need for this kind of courageous thought greater than it is to-day. We live in an age of reform movements. There is on all hands a zeal for the kingdom of God such as recent generations have not witnessed. The hope of lifting humanity to a higher level appears to have taken hold on a larger section of mankind than it ever did before. The ranks of the reformers are recruited from as many different elements as were the ranks of the disciples of Jesus. Some are moved by selfish hope of personal advancement; some by mere love of excitement; some care so much for the broad objects which they have in view that they lose sight of all besides. Surrounded as he is by disciples of this kind, the work of the true reformer is misunderstood both by his friends and by his enemies—sometimes, I am sorry to say, even by himself.

The effect of college training is to make us critical of heterogeneous movements of this kind. Our political economy teaches us that measures which are intended to make everybody rich often result in making everybody poor. Our history teaches us that the hope of elevating humanity by act of Congress is apt to prove illusory. Our science, physical as well as political, teaches us to look askance at all attempts to produce radical improvements in the social organism by mere changes in the machinery of government.

We cannot always publicly proclaim our faith in a righteous cause when it is being misused by false friends; but we can keep that faith alive in our hearts, and be ready to proclaim it publicly when false friends have dropped away and it needs true ones. I trust that it may be said of each one of us when the final account of his deeds is made, "He never lost his belief in righteousness because the errors of its advocates made it popular; but he gained new courage to publish that belief when the exposure of those errors made it unpopular." For unto you, gentlemen, it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God.

Ex-President Taft was present with his fellow members of the Class of '78, who are at the university for their reunion.

Accident Ties Up Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., June 15.—Four gates of the Welland Canal, lock 1, at Port Dalhousie, were carried away by the freight steamer Lloyd Porter to-day, allowing all the water in the three-mile level to lock 2 to flow out and tying up navigation between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Mid-Day Cabaret, 8th Floor

Simpson Crawford Co.

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The Final Offer of the Season—Commencing Monday, June 16, & Ending Saturday, June 21

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We will take orders for Holland Window Shades for any size window measuring up to 88 inches wide and no limit to length. They will be made in our usual faultless manner, finished with 1⅛ inch hems on sides, mounted upon a roller that we will absolutely guarantee. You may have a crochet ring pull or the regular cord and rings. The offer is better appreciated when it is realized that this price, 50c, hardly equals the usual charge for merely Measuring, Making and Hanging, not considering the cost of Material, Roller, Slats, Cord, etc.

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Nursery and Sick Room Requisites.

Fine Cut Glass, China and Art-Metal Goods in extensive variety, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

45th Street and Sixth Avenue.

MARCH TO NEW SCHOOL.

Children's Aid Society to Enter New Building To-day.

To-day the Children's Aid Socety abandons its old Italian School Building at 155 Worth Street and takes possession of the big, new eight-story building at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth Streets, which is the gift of Arthur Curtiss James and his mother, Mrs. D. Willis James. The removal marks the close of fifty-five years of the society's activities among the Italians of the Five Points district. The new building, which is on the eastern edge of the downtown Italian colony, is splendidly equipped for carrying on and extending the work of industrial and general educational training so long associated with the old school.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the pupils of the school, to the number of 700, will be marshalled by Matthew P. Adams, Superintendent of the society's schools, and Mrs. L. E. Weygandt, the principal, and will march through Worth, Park, Mulberry, and Hester Streets to the new building. The procession will be headed by the Italian Rifle Guard, one of the neighborhood organizations which has always had its headquarters in the school building, and the classes, each under the leadership of a teacher, will march to the music of a band.

When the new building is reached there will be formal exercises, and the children will go to their classrooms and take up their work as usual. The chief object of the parade is to show the children the way to their new school home. The formal opening of the Hester Street building will take place in September.

Sunday School Teachers to Graduate

New York has a new school which will hold its first commencement this week. It is the New York Diocesan Training School for Sunday School Teachers. There are eight in the class—one man and seven women, two of whom are married. They will be graduated on Friday. The school grows out of efforts of the Episcopal Church to have, first, a Sunday School Commission and next a Board of Religious Education. Prof. Bayne will preach the baccalaureate sermon and Bishop Burch will confer the degrees.

Closing hours: 5 p.m.; 12 noon on Saturdays.

B. Altman & Co.

will commence this day (Monday)

AN UNUSUAL SALE OF AMERICAN WILTON RUGS

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Special Sales of the following will be held this day (Monday):

Women's Tweed Travel Coats, English Raincoats, White Chamois Lisle Gloves and Silk Petticoats; Misses' and Small Women's Sport Suits and Coats and Separate Outing Skirts, Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear and Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits.

Also a Special Sale of Couch Hammocks.

An efficiently equipped Mail Order Department and a prompt delivery service are maintained. Communications by mail or telephone will receive immediate attention.

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TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

The most remote American settlement has been put on the telegraph map by Western Union connection with the Bell system.

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RUSSIAN TEACHERS COMING

Fifty Will Study Sociological Work in Our Large Cities.

A party of fifty Russian teachers will arrive here on July 5 for an extended study of the social education of this country. The party, which is in charge of Boris Maruchess, a Russian teacher and journalist, will sail from Libau, and will visit Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities, in each of which the visitors will study settlement work, playground facilities, and other phases of social educational work.

The Countess Barbara Bobrinskaya is President of the School Section, which is sending the present delegation to this country. Mr. Maruchess, who will have charge of all the party's arrangements, has arrived. He said yesterday that he was eager to communicate with all interested educational agencies, at his present headquarters, 512 East Seventy-ninth Street.

CITY'S INFANT MORTALITY.

35 Fewer Deaths Than Week Before, Six More Than Last Year.

Infant mortality in this city last week showed a reduction of thirty-five from the preceding week, according to the records of the Department of Health yesterday. In the week 233 babies died, whereas the total was 268 the week before. But last week had six more deaths than the corresponding period a year before.

On the figures compiled by the Babies' Welfare Association, there has been a decrease of only thirty-four in the infant mortality list for the five months of the present year, as compared with the same months for 1912. Although the infant welfare workers are disappointed, they say that, in view of the phenomenal records in reduction for the last two years, it is not surprising that the rate of decrease is not kept up this year. It is pointed out that with the steady increase in the number of births, on which the death rate is reckoned, even an apparently slight decrease will mean a decided real reduction by the end of the year.

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Entirely New Electric Lighted Vestibuled Train of Splendid Coaches, Pullman Compartment Drawing-room Sleeping Cars, Observation Lounging/ Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars. Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Cars from Washington to

WHEELING, COLUMBUS, CLEVELAND.

Lv. New York, 23d Street	1.50 P. M.	Ar. Wheeling	7.20 A. M.
Lv. New York, Liberty Street	2.00 P. M.	Ar. Columbus	11.30 A. M.
Ar. Washington	7.25 P. M.	Ar. Youngstown	6.33 A. M.
Ar. Pittsburgh	4.50 A. M.	Ar. Akron	7.55 A. M.
		Ar. Cleveland	9.10 A. M.
		Ar. Chicago	5.00 P. M.

For tickets, reservations in sleepers and additional information, call at Ticket Offices:

NEW YORK—245, 279, 1238, 1354, 1490 Broadway, No. 7 Cortlandt St., 225 Fifth Ave., 4 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., 31 West 30th St. and stations foot of West 23d St. and foot of Liberty St.
BROOKLYN—4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave.

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Here is a new price on a competent machine. On a machine that is rapid, full-size and infallible.

The very latest machine, built by men who know, in one of the largest metal-working shops.

It is an individual Adding Machine, to be placed on one's desk, close to one's books and papers. To take the place of the central machine requiring skilled operators.

It is also intended for offices and stores where costly machines are a luxury.

The price is due to utter simplicity, and to our enormous output. Seven keys do all the work.

Each copied number is shown up for checking before the addition is made.

The machine will add, subtract and multiply. With very slight practice, any one can compute a hundred figures a minute. And the machine never makes mistakes.

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Now, we make this offer so that offices everywhere may learn what this machine means to them.

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We will gladly place in any office one American Adding Machine for a ten days' test.

There will be no obligation, and charges will be prepaid.

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LAST DAYS! LAST DAYS!

Big Receiver's Sale

Ordered by United States District Court, Southern District of New York, will be continued for a few days only.

ENTIRE MAMMOTH STOCK OF

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155-157-159 EAST 23d STREET

ONE DOOR WEST OF THIRD AVE.

Must be sold at once, regardless of cost. This sale consists of High Grade Furniture, Carpeting, Draperies and Modern House Furnishings.

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MARTIN & MARTIN Hand-Sewed Shoes anticipate the refined changes of fashion.

They are the shoes that successfully withstand the vicissitudes of hard wear—yet always retain their high note of style and refinement.

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NINE DAYS OF TOIL FOR STATE CAVALRY

National Guard Troopers Will Have Real Work At Montauk Point.

BALL CARTRIDGE IN BATTLE

Mechanical Targets to Represent Enemy—Meals in the Field from Fireless Cookers.

Under the direction of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, United States Cavalry, who won distinction in the campaign in Cuba in 1898 and fought in many battles in the Philippines, cavalrymen of the New York National Guard will be instructed for nine days at Montauk Point, beginning next Saturday, in a way that for thoroughness and practical details never has been experienced in the guard of any State. The programme covers every detail of instruction to fit troops for war.

The schedule calls for practically continuous work throughout the hours of daylight, and after dark for guard duty. It is intended that each day's work shall be arduous. There will be no ceremonies, for Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the guard, who arranged for the instruction, made that a particular condition.

In the field-firing problems the troopers will use ball cartridges when making an attack or resisting a supposed attack, and the targets will represent cavalry, infantry, and artillery, some of which will appear suddenly from trenches or from behind hills.

A provisional troop has been selected, composed of six picked men from each of the sixteen troops in the State, making a war strength troop of 100 officers and men. This troop, for the purpose of instruction, will be under command of Capt. Andrews. In addition, there will be a machine gun platoon of cavalrymen under command of Lieut. A. E. Phillips of the Tenth United States Cavalry. Officers from the First and Second Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., will be on duty with their men, but the two army officers will be in direct charge of the units. Sixty officers of the New York cavalry will be present as students to observe the workings of the troop and machine gun platoon and take part in the drills. All the horses and polo ponies of the First and Second Regiments will be sent to Montauk Point for training.

The officers, troops, and animals will entrain in a special from the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad at 10 A. M. Saturday. The instruction programme follows:

Reveille and feed animals, 5:30 A. M.; breakfast, 6; police and sick call, 6:30; boots and saddles, 6:55; assembly, 7; recall for mess, 11, often using fireless cookers in the field; boots and saddles, noon; recall from drill, 2:30 P. M.; water and stables, 3; retreat, inspection, guard mount, and dinner, 4:15; school for officers and men, from 5:45 until dark; call to quarters, 9; taps, 10.

Capt. Andrews has arranged the following programme for the different days:

Sunday, June 22—Mounted work by squads under officers' leadership, school of the trooper, squad leading, marching on points, charging and rallying, extended order, &c.; tactical ride.

Monday, June 23—Drills, school of the squad, troop, and squadron in close and extended order.

Tuesday, June 24—Dismounted attack, fire discipline, fire control, "to arms," and disposition for defense of camp.

Wednesday, June 25—Mounted combat, including use of combined fire action.

Thursday, June 26—Field firing problems, both mounted and dismounted formations.

Friday, June 27—All-day training in care of men and horses in the field, breaking camp, loading wagons and driving them, marching, making camp, preparing food, sanitation, bathing, care of feet, camp expedients, watering, feeding, grooming horses, &c.

Saturday, June 28—Field problem designed to march with advance guard, patrol sending information of enemy, resulting in attack formation; enemy retiring, march resumed; another message from patrol calling for halt, order and bivouac and outpost formation by advance guard; added situation, perhaps attack, requiring march order and rear guard action.

Sunday, June 29—Tactical rides or actual demonstration to illustrate such phases of cavalry field work as manoeuvring over a rough country, passing defiles in vicinity of enemy, reconnoisance of woods, &c.; formation for advancing under artillery screen and headquarters, swimming horses, &c.; break camp.

It is believed the cavalrymen will not have to be sung to sleep.

WEBBER WILL RECOVER.

Won't Talk and His Assailant at Large—Other Witnesses Guarded.

One result of the attack on "Bridgey" Webber will be the exercise of greater vigilance for the safety of the State's witnesses in the Rosenthal murder case. It was said last night at the Polyclinic Hospital, where Webber was taken after being stabbed early Saturday, that no alarming symptoms had developed from the wound in his back. He will recover unless unlooked-for complications develop.

The police are searching for his assailant, but no important clues have been found. Detectives who talked with Webber yesterday could not pierce his reticence, but they hope he will become more talkative when he has recovered his composure. In the event of Webber's death his testimony at the trial, in which Becker and the four gunmen were convicted, will be available should the five get another trial. District Attorney Whitman is keeping close track of other important witnesses in the case and guarding them.

"Et Cetera" at Martin's Feast.

Around a table laden with sandwiches and equipped with glasses for "et cetera" (so read the authorized announcement), a score of persons saved from drowning by Capt. Peter Martin and his crew of six belonging to the Volunteer Life Savers at the foot of Broome Street, East River, assembled last night to honor the Captain's twentieth anniversary of duty. The table was set on the pier, and Capt. Martin was assisted in passing the "et cetera" by Capt. J. J. Coakley, J. J. O'Neil and Capt. Stein.

TO STUDY STATE SOCIALISM

Commission to Sail on July 1 for Australia and New Zealand.

To ascertain the effects of modified State socialism on industrial conditions, a committee from the National Association of Manufacturers will sail from San Francisco on July 1 for an extended tour of Australa and New Zealand. The so-called Australasian Commission consists of John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, who was President of the National Association of Manufacturers from 1909 to 1913; David M. Parry of Indianapolis, President of the organization from 1902 to 1906, and Dr. Albert A. Snowden, an experienced investigator of European and American industrial conditions.

J. P. Bird, general manager of the association, left this city for San Francisco yesterday for the purpose of conferring with the members of the commission before their departure.

"Australia and New Zealand have been widely advertised as the 'land of no strikes,' but they have been having some pretty lively industrial disputes down there of late, with not a few strikes," he explained. "Reports have come to us that it is not a bed of roses for those who dwell in the new Utopia, whether they be workmen or employers, investors or farmers. We shall not attempt to prejudge the case, however, but we are going to get the facts and let them speak for themselves, whatever may be their message. Not only Government ownership of railroads, woman's suffrage, old age pensions, and workmen's compensation have been in force in Australasia, but also compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, State life insurance and State fire insurance, the minimum wage, restricted immigration of labor, Government loans on real estate, Government condemnation and breaking up of large landed estates, and a multitude of other policies, many of which have been tried out nowhere else. We intend to find out what effect these policies have had upon general industrial conditions."

Letter Carriers Plan Picnic.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association will hold its annual picnic in Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on July 4. The entire proceeds from an unusually attractive entertainment will be applied to the sick and death benefit fund. Invitations have been sent to Postmasters, Congressmen and other officials throughout New York and New Jersey.

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BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Summary of Summer Clothes

Serge suits—blue and black, half and quarter lined. Imported fancy mixture porous worsted suits, quarter lined.

White serge and fancy striped serge, quarter lined coats and trousers.

Skeleton coats—black worsted, grey and black sicilian, grey and black alpaca, tan and black silk and striped silk.

Dusters—linen, mohair and sateen.

Separate trousers—Flannel and Linen.

Washable waistcoats.

Straw Hats, Panamas, Bankoks, Silk-caps and Crush-hats.

Soft shirts—silk, silk and linen, madras and zephyr weight flannels.

Tub scarfs, English belts, soft collars, silk gloves and gauzy underwear.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

SPECIAL THIS WEEK
AMERICAN BEAUTIES
BEST AND LONGEST 5 FEET STEMS
A CHOICE STEAMER GIFT
$4 Per Doz.
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That June Wedding
Are You Prepared For It?

Go to a Brill Store and see the very newest, smartest and most symmetrically correct Evening apparel obtainable. Every line, every seam almost, of a Dress Suit must be absolutely right; grace, symmetry, distinction, perfect fit and a complete absence of stiffness or discomfort must be there to give it that indescribable something called style, and it's that style which you will find in every Brill Dress garment—slim, trim, perfectly proportioned and splendid fitting—no better Evening Clothes or Value can be had.

Dress Coats, $15, $19, $26, $36—Tuxedos, $15, $17, $24, $34. Trousers, $4, $5, $6 and $10—Waistcoats, $3.50 to $10.

And Every Other Day or Evening Dress Requisite From Top Hat to Hose.

Brill Brothers
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UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Walpole Bros.
Irish Linen Manufacturers
PURE LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS
Hemmed—per dozen.
3.00 3.50 4.50
Hemstitched—per dozen.
5.00 6.00 8.00 9.50 10.50 12.00 15.00 18.00
Scalloped—per dozen.
9.00 10.50 15.00 30.00
PURE LINEN DIAPER TOWELS
Hemstitched—per dozen.
10.50 11.50 12.00 15.00 16.00 18.00
PURE LINEN GUEST TOWELS
Hemstitched—per dozen.
3.50 4.50 5.50 6.00 6.75 7.00
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4.50 6.00 10.50 11.50 15.00
Embroidered—each.
1.00 1.25 1.50 1.65 2.00 2.75
BATH TOWELS
Hemmed—per dozen.
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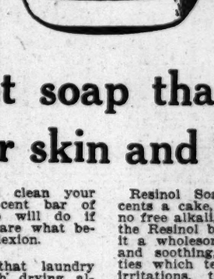
Hemstitched—per dozen.
6.00 13.00 17.00 21.00 24.00
BATH MATS
1.00 1.25 2.00 2.25 2.75 3.00 each
WASH CLOTHS
1.20 1.50 1.75 3.00 per dozen
Please Write for Our Illustrated List.
PURE FLAX TRADE MARK
373 Fifth Avenue, New York
Also of
LONDON DUBLIN BELFAST MELBOURNE
Factories:—Belfast and Waringstown, Ireland
Established 1766



A toilet soap that *helps* your skin and hair

ANY soap will clean your skin—a five-cent bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion.

But you know that laundry soap contains harsh drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it.

Many toilet soaps contain this same injurious alkali, though in less degree. Even wonderfully scented imported soaps, for which women pay three and four dollars a cake, are not free from it. A French scientist says the average is 4½% free alkali.

Resinol Soap, costing but 25 cents a cake, contains absolutely no free alkali, but to it are added the Resinol balsams. These give it a wholesome, refreshing odor, and soothing, antiseptic properties which tend to prevent skin irritations, to clear the complexion, and to keep the hair rich and lustrous.

There is no artificial coloring matter in Resinol Soap. Its rich coppery brown is entirely due to the Resinol balsams.

You will find Resinol Soap wherever toilet goods are sold. For guest-room size cake, free, write Dept. 5-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

An Ideal, Inexpensive Vacation
New York to New Orleans
"As fascinating as a tour abroad"
ROUND TRIP-$70-TEN DAYS
BERTHS AND MEALS ON SHIP INCLUDED
One hundred hours at sea each way and forty hours in quaint, picturesque New Orleans — Just like a foreign city.
Southern Pacific Steamships
Staunch and steady as any afloat
Cuisine supplied with every delicacy of the Northern and Southern markets.
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TWENTY ACTS, equal to Best Musical Comedy.
High-Class Singers and Artistic Dancers.
SEVEN to ONE Every Evening.

Ask me for "California Summer Outings"

A map-folder that tells about the outing joys of the California coast—deep-sea fishing, surf-bathing where the tent cities are, and yachting.

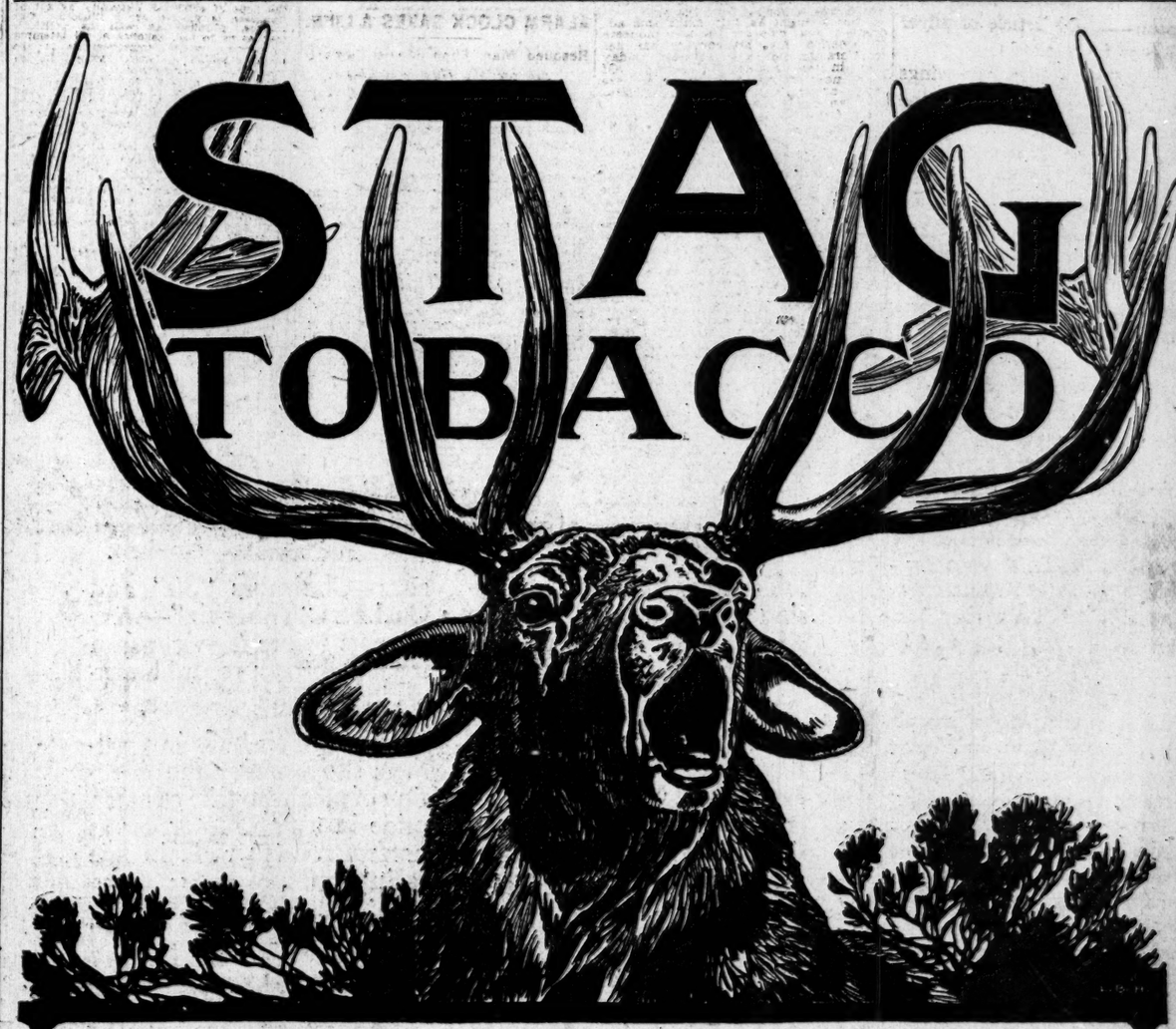
Lovely Yosemite typifies the High Sierras—a land of snowy peaks, giant sequoias and waterfalls.

Many consider the California summer a more enjoyable season than winter.

Low Fare Excursions every day all summer will enable you to travel economically. On the way stop off and see the Colorado Rockies and the old city of Santa Fé. Visit, too, that world-wonder, the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Whether you take the California Limited, the Colorado Flyer or "go tourist," you have Fred Harvey meal service.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1284 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 5510 and 5501.



IT was a new and startling idea to pack an—80 CENT—tobacco in a 5 Cent tin—just HALF the size of the ordinary tin.

In The 5¢ TIN

Why did we do it?

Because the 5 Cent tin holds just enough tobacco to keep FRESH until it is smoked.

You don't buy your tobacco cheaper. But you buy the RIGHT AMOUNT at a time.

That simple idea has SOLVED the vexed problem of fresh tobacco in a handy pocket package.

Stag is something more than one of the world's finest tobaccos. Its FRAGRANCE is the most delightful thing in the whole history of smoking. No other tobacco has it, or can have it.

A single tin of Stag will show any smoker what he has been missing.

Sold only in 5 Cent tins and 90 Cent pound glass humidor jars

EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD

DREICER & Co
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH
NEW YORK

WATCH Bracelets —wrought of platinum in that exquisite flexible work so characteristic of the DREICER artificers.

WANT PRISON FARM IN SING SING'S PLACE

Renovation in Present Acreage Would Be Mistake, Says Prison Association.

SUCCESS OF HONOR SYSTEM

1,200 Young Men Released on Parole Last Year and Seven Out of Ten Are Now Doing Well.

Fundamental changes in the prison system of this State are recommended by the Prison Association, and the abandonment of Sing Sing for some institution in the country is described as an urgent need in its annual report made public yesterday.

"We are of the belief that within the next decade our American theories of prison location and construction are to undergo fundamental changes," the association says. "The trend of modern penology is strongly and reasonably toward the development of prison farms, with large acreage, abundant chance for outdoor employment for prisoners, the development of the honor system, and the pursuit of industries in co-ordination with agricultural work."

Particular attention is called to the success of the honor system as applied to the general scheme of parole. During the fiscal year 1,200 young men were released from State prisons and reformatories and placed on parole with the Prison Association. About seven out of ten of these young men are "making good."

At least once a month they are obligated to report personally to their parole agents. At not infrequent intervals during the minimum period of six months the parole agents of the reformatory visit them at their work and at their homes. The great majority of these young men ultimately will gain their absolute releases because they have satisfactorily complied with all the parole requirements. When released, the young men come unaccompanied by any prison officer to New York, and report immediately to the association at 135 East Fifteenth Street.

The period immediately after leaving prison is in the opinion of the association the most crucial. The paroled man is relatively penniless and the old temptations are still present. Lodging, food, clothes, tools, and small loans of money are among the relief measures cheerfully furnished.

How parole works is shown in the case of Consecutive No. 331 from Great Meadow Prison. He had no friends or work. He was sent to a trucking company that knew of his past life. They gave him work as helper on a wagon at $1.50 a day. Within a short time he was made a night watchman at $2. So with Consecutive No. 60,526 from Sing Sing. He went to work for a former inmate of the same prison, an inventor who has a large business in this city. The paroled man is working faithfully, and already has received an increase in wages.

Some fifty families are being wholly or partly supported by the association, while the bread-winner, father, husband or son, is in prison. The report says of proposed changes in the prison system of the State:

"We would call attention to a remarkable development of recent years in the treatment of prisoners by the so-called honor system which, as practiced at Great Meadow Prison, affords the best preparation yet devised in this State for a successful parole period. At this newest prison, several miles south of Whitehall, several hundred prisoners are trusted daily to go more or less unguarded to various parts of the thousand-acre farm that furnishes the basis for the activities of that prison.

"In the West, in Colorado, Arizona and elsewhere, much has been written and spoken regarding the remarkable trustworthiness of prisoners working on honor on roads and other tasks, often miles distant from the central prisons. What has been so enthusiastically said of these Western prisons may with almost the same degree of enthusiasm be said concerning the 'out-door' methods practiced at Great Meadow Prison. Therefore, the prisoner released on parole from this institution may reasonably be supposed to be in good training for his supervisory period on parole.

"The association now has more than fifty men on parole from this prison. Their conduct has been, in general, excellent, and most careful watch is being kept of the results during the period of parole, which extends from six months to more than a year. The association is seriously handicapped by an insufficient number of parole officers.

"It is natural that friends of prison reform should ask: 'Why cannot prisoners earn wages in prison and support their dependent families outside?' The facts are that in no institution in New York State are the earnings equivalent to the cost of maintenance of the prisoners. Until a comprehensive study of our prison industries is made by competent and unbiased experts, we are likely to see our correctional institutions continue to be largely non-self-supporting. The association intends that this problem shall receive adequate attention.

"That a new prison to replace Sing Sing is most urgently needed has been seen for many years. The renovation of Sing Sing by the complete rebuilding of a cell block for 1,200 inmates, while retaining the cramped acreage of approximately fifteen acres for the entire prison, thus making its activity for generations to come almost wholly industrial, would be a most serious mistake."

During the past year the income of the association exceeded that of the previous year. A fund has been obtained for the employment of two assistant secretaries, who will serve also as investigators, one devoting his time to the correctional system of the City of New York and the other to the correctional system of the State.

BRIDE IS DESERTED RIGHT AT THE ALTAR

Goes Out to Speak to the Priest, and Returns to Find Bridegroom Gone.

KIDNAPPING IS SUGGESTED

Anyway, Kruk Was Last Seen Talking to His Sister, Who Opposed His Match with Rosie Parenkevitch.

Did Alexander Kruk simply desert his bride at the altar, or was he kidnapped? This question is vexing the Polish colony on East Third Street today, and woe betide the unsuspecting hurdy-gurdy man who grinds out "Waiting at the Church," or "Come Back, Mah Alexander," in that neighborhood for several days to come. The friends of pretty Rosie Parenkevitch are on the warpath and are likely to interpret those airs as an intentional affront.

Rosie is 22 years old and makes her home with her aunt, Mrs. Katie Greenewich, at 224 Third Street. Two years ago she met Alexander Kruk, same age, a handsome young hatter, of 312 Water Street, Brooklyn. Kruk paid Rosie ardent attentions, and a few weeks ago their engagement was announced. The young couple was showered with congratulations from every side. The only discordant note was the angry protest of Mrs. Pauline Shareff, the young man's sister, against her brother's choice.

In spite of Mrs. Shareff's displeasure, however, the arrangements for the wedding proceeded rapidly, and yesterday was selected as the date of the marriage. Early in the afternoon 200 invited guests began to assemble at the home of the bride's aunt, whence they were driven in carriages to the German Catholic Church in Second Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue. In the first coach rode the happy pair and the bridesmaid, Miss Mary Soltysek.

Arrived at the church the wedding party found Mrs. Shareff and a group of friends seated in the rear pews. Mrs. Shareff immediately engaged her brother in conversation while the guests were taking their seats, and succeeded in drawing him away from his betrothed. A few minutes later, the blushing Rosie and her bridesmaid went into the vestry to notify the priest that all was ready. On their return Rosie sought out the corner near the door where her fiancé had been talking to his sister, but no bridegroom was in sight.

No one had seen him leave the church and consternation seized the guests, which changed to anger when it was observed that Mrs. Shareff was also missing. A hurried search was immediately instituted throughout the neighborhood, and a few stalwart male relatives of the deserted bride started for Brooklyn to wreak summary vengeance upon the recreant bridegroom.

Rosie insisted through her tears that Alexander had been enticed outside the church and then forcibly kidnapped by friends of his sister, but this theory was not generally accepted.

Sadly the guests departed, and Rosie, in the arms of her faithful bridesmaid, was driven to her home to dismiss the caterer, who had spread a lavish feast. Last night the entire Polish colony was talking about Alexander Kruk, for a wedding in Third Street is an event which cannot be lightly ignored.

SHIP BURNS; CREW SAVED.

Refugees from Coal Vessel Picked Up by Fishing Schooner.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 15.—The five-masted schooner Paul Palmer, bound light from Bangor, Me., for a coal port, was burned to the water's edge seven miles north of Race Point, Cape Cod, late to-day. Capt. Allen and the crew were rescued from small boats by the fishing schooner Vigilant.

The Palmer was one of the largest schooners in the New England coal carrying trade. She belonged to the Palmer fleet and hailed from Boston.

URGE PURCHASING BUREAU.

Merchants' Association Writes Sulzer It Would Save $5,000,000 a Year

Henry R. Towne, as President of the Merchants' Association, has written to Gov. Sulzer asking him to recommend to the special session of the Legislature the adoption of the bills prepared by Controller Prendergast for the institution of a central purchasing bureau for the city. He pointed out to the Governor that the supplies for the city were purchased by 120 different agencies without centralized control, and that the waste which has resulted was probably $5,000,000 or more a year.

The bills which Controller Prendergast caused to be introduced through Senator Cullen and Assemblyman Coughlan were drawn up by the Department of Finance after an exhaustive study of the subject, and 5,000 copies of the Controller's report on the matter were printed by the Merchants' Association and distributed among those interested in it. As a result, many hundreds of letters were sent by well-known business men of the city to the Controller strongly urging the adoption of the plan.

Moreover, the Merchants' Association appointed a committee composed of the executives of some of the largest corporations to look into the plan. It consisted of Waldo H. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company; Frank H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company; Charles F. Daly, Vice President of the New York Central Lines; Edward C. Blum of Abraham & Straus; Edgar G. Barratt, President of the Union Bag and Paper Company, and John W. Lieb, Jr., Third Vice President of the New York Edison Company.

These men submitted the plan to their own auditing departments and reported that it was highly desirable as a measure of public economy, and would in all probability save the city at least $5,000,000 a year. No argument, says Mr. Towne, seems necessary to emphasize the desirability of such a simplification in the interests of economy in the public business.

Skull Broken by Roller Coaster.

Robert McLaren, 20 years old, of 45 Ralph Street, Belleville, N. J., is near death in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, as the result of injuries suffered from a roller coaster in Hillside Park. He was thrown out of a coaster late Saturday night as it whirled around a curve, and alighted on the incline on a lower level just as another car approached. The second car struck him. McLaren was let down fifty feet by a rope. He had a fractured skull and internal injuries.

NEED OF JEWISH SCHOOLS.

Told Of at One of Two Dedications of Educational Buildings.

Dedicatory exercises were held yesterday afternoon in connection with laying the cornerstones of two Jewish educational institutions. At the Harlem Hebrew Educational Institute, Uptown Talmud Torah, in East 111th Street, a new annex was dedicated, the chief speaker being Adolph Lewisohn. The President of the institute, Harry Fischel, was the donor of the new building, which will accommodate more than 500 additional pupils. He made a short address, as did Isadore Hershfield. Mr. Hershfield said Jacob H. Schiff had given $25,000 for another branch of the institute, on condition that a like amount be raised, and that the subscriptions almost had reached the necessary total.

Mr. Fischel said Jews of the present day did not give enough attention to the education of the young, and that he had made the gift to rival in Jewish education the efforts which secular educators were making for knowledge and culture. Rabbi H. P. Mondes of the Synagogue of Spanish and Portuguese Jews said that young men and women between the ages of 15 and 20 should be educated for their self-preservation from a moral standpoint, as those were the dangerous years in the youth of the country.

A short address was made by Harold Debrest, Superintendent, and a choir of boys and girls sang selections. Prayers were offered by Rabbis M. S. Margolies and B. Pearl. The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum Band supplied the instrumental music.

Sheriff Julius Harburger was one of the speakers at the laying of the corner stone of the Beth-Hamodrash Hagodol of the Bronx, (Synagogue and Free School,) at 827 Forest Avenue, that borough. The Sheriff denounced anarchists and said they were the only creators of anti-Semitic feeling in this country. Other addresses were made by Rabbi Margolies, the Rev. Mr. Orlansky, the Rev. F. H. Mendes, the Rev. Elias L. Solomon, the Rev. S. H. Morias, Joseph Schwab, Louis D. Gibbs, and J. E. Salomon.

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IS your money lying idle because you are afraid that the price of stocks and bonds may go lower, and if you buy you may not get back your principal intact?

Within twenty-four hours you can invest your money in Guaranteed Mortgages or Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates that will bring back to you every dollar you invest with interest at 4½%.

The guaranteed mortgages we sell are passed on by two committees and are the selected mortgages of Greater New York. Payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company with its capital and surplus of $9,000,000.

Not one dollar invested under this guarantee ever has been lost to the investor, nor has any investor ever waited for his interest.

Why lose interest and perhaps principal by failing to avail yourself of such an investment as this?

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Capital . . . . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
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1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
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½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

James S. Coward imports and Uses More
IRISH and ENGLISH BEND SOLE LEATHER
than any other shoeman in the United States.

American "bends" are used by most makers because the cost is less, and they are easy to work. A five minute bath puts American "bends" in condition to use.
IRISH AND ENGLISH BENDS
MUST SOAK FOR FIFTEEN HOURS BEFORE THEY CAN BE USED.
Nothing is too good for Coward Shoes. Therefore—hundreds of these superior "bends" are cut every week in Coward workrooms.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
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Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

Take these to the Country!

The Heart of the Hills
By John Fox, Jr.
$1.35 net; by mail, $1.46.

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By Thomas Nelson Page
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By Gouverneur Morris
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By Stephen French Whitman
$1.35 net; by mail, $1.45.

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By E. W. Hornung
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The Rightofthe Strongest
By Frances Nimmo Greene
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The Ffolliots of Redmarley
By L. Allen Harker
$1.25 net; postpaid $1.35.

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The Original Ramie Fibre
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Schlichten Ramie Summer-weight garments are a luxury for hot weather, the Ramie Linen being deliciously cool, having the highest absorbing and evaporating power of all known textile substances.

For sale by leading dealers everywhere. If your dealers cannot supply you we can direct you to one who can. Write for booklet and samples.

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357 Fourth Ave. New York.

YOUR OWN PIANO
Can Be Turned Into a
PLAYER PIANO
We build the Christman Player Action inside of any piano for a moderate amount. Greatest success of the age.
This Week's Bargains:
Steinway Baby and Parlor Grands from..$150
Aeolian Player Piano $200
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CHRISTMAN SONS
35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

NIAGARA FALLS & RETURN
$10.00
Lackawanna Railroad
Going all trains July 3d and morning trains July 4. Return to July 6.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway, Cor. Wall, Howard, 28th, and 42nd Sts.
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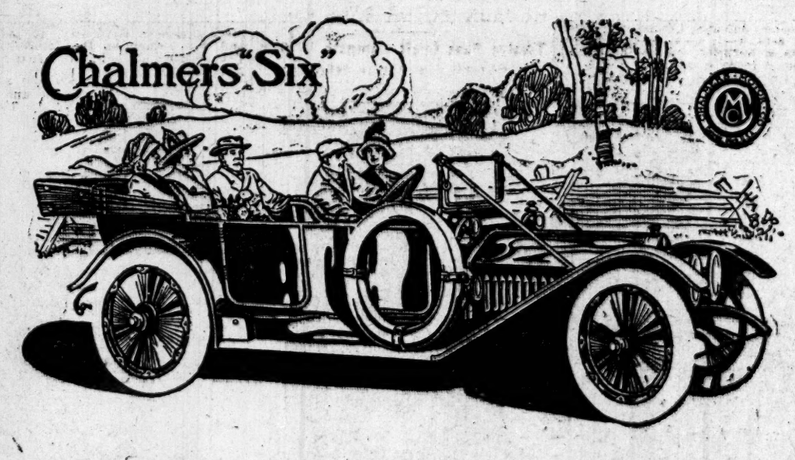

Of Thoroughbred Stock

You know what that expression means when applied to a horse—especially if used by one who knows horses.

What a thoroughbred is among horseflesh, the Chalmers "Six" is among motor cars. And we use the term exactly—as the old horseman would use it—and not in the careless speech of the grandstand.

For the Chalmers "Six" rings true to the thoroughbred definition—"pure bred and of running stock."

Staunch of frame and sinew, powerful, full of life, alert and eager, yet easily controlled—this great car has all the thoroughbred qualities.

Clean-cut in appearance, trim, graceful, well-groomed, the "Six" gives the same eye-delight as a handsome, proud, blooded race-horse.

And the "Six" is a pedigreed car, too. Its predecessors—Chalmers "30" and Chalmers "Thirty-six"—were winners before it—victors on track and road; record breakers in sales, too.

The "Six" is built in Chalmers shops under the direction of men who take as much pride in a fine motor car as horsemen ever took in fine racing stock.

And this great car, with such "stuff" in it (as the horsemen say), with such lineage behind it, such quality and breeding in every line of it, we sell you at a medium price—$2600 for the 7-passenger Touring Car.

More satisfaction, service, pride of possession, you cannot buy. Better performance you cannot find in any car men have yet built. Everything in the way of convenience and luxury this "Six" supplies you.

May we offer you proof in the car itself? Please phone or call at our salesroom.

Carl H. Page & Company, Broadway at 50th St.
Brooklyn: Carl H. Page & Company, Bedford Ave. & Fulton St.

Hundreds of Big Firms Save Money by Alco Trucks

One Alco truck is displacing six horses; another eight; another ten; another eighteen; another twenty. One saves 66 per cent; another saves 20 cents a ton; another delivers 150 miles a day. Alco trucks are saving in 103 different lines of business. Below are specific instances:

Coal
20 Cents Earned Per Ton
The Sesconnet Coal Company of Providence, R. I., save 90 cents a ton. One Alco owned by the Godfrey Coal Company of Milton, Mass., displaces four horses.

Contractors
On One Trip Hauls 18 Tons
Carlson & Torell of Hartford, Conn., make 80 miles a day now—horses did well to make ten. John Quinlan of Montreal has four trailers attached to his Alco, and hauls on each trip 18 tons. Palmer Bros. Construction Company of San Diego, Cal., move houses with their Alco.

Dairies
Supplant 9 Horses by Alco
One Alco in service of the South Lincoln Dairy Supply Company of Boston, displaces 9 horses. The Alco truck owned by Levy Dairy Company of New York replaces 8 horses.

Dry Goods
Save 33⅓ Per Cent on Delivery Costs
Lord & Taylor of New York City use their Alco day and night. The Spokane Dry Goods Company is saving 33⅓ per cent.

Express
$290,000 Their Alco Investment
Over $290,000 is invested in Alco trucks by express companies. One company has over $136,000 in Alcos. The American Express Company operates 28, the Long Island Express 20, Westcott Express Company 12, Wells Fargo 6.

Grocers
6 Alcos Replace 36 Horses
Each of six Alcos owned by T. C. Jenkins of Pittsburgh, displaces six horses.

Furniture
Save Over $100 Per month
G. C. Flint & Company of New York now accomplish with one Alco in one day's work what horses did two days. The Kennedy Furniture Company of Chicago have tripled their radius of delivery, and are saving over $100 per month.

Farmers
Increase Profits $22 a Trip
Alfred P. Griffith of Azusa, Cal., saves $30 a month in salaries alone by his Alco. Charles Siedler of Maxville, Mo., profits $22 per trip.

Ice
Save 66⅔ Per Cent Over Horses
The Hygienic Ice Company of Chicago have done away with three teams at a saving of 66⅔ per cent over horses.

Leather
Does Work of 20 Horses
The Alco owned by the Wagner Leather Company of Briceland, Cal., displaces 20 horses; five 4-horse teams.

ALCO
Motor Trucks
6½ ton 5 ton 3½ ton 2 ton

Lumber
Load Alco in 2 Minutes
Two Alcos in the service of the Newburg Motor Transportation Company of Los Angeles, displace six 2-horse teams. Each loads up in two minutes. Watson & Pittinger of Brooklyn, load lumber on their Alco in two minutes by a special device.

Movers
Deliver 150 Miles a Day
The Liberty Storage and Warehouse Company of New York have moved goods in one day formerly requiring three by horses. Bosworth Bros. of Chicago often deliver furniture 150 miles.

Packers
Save by Alco 47 Per Cent
Nearly all the big packers own Alcos—Morris & Company, Swift & Company, Armour & Company, and so on. Morris has ten. Roberts & Oake of Chicago have two Alcos, which average a dividend of 47 per cent.

Oil
Invest $187,850 in Alcos
Refiners have invested $187,850 in Alco trucks. The Gulf Refining Company has 17 Alcos, Standard Oil Company 11, The Union Oil Company 9.

Shoes
Costs Cut in Half by Alco
Rice & Hutchins of New England have cut down their shoe delivery cost 50 per cent.

Truckmen
$8 Saved Every Trip
Holshausen & Duncan of Los Angeles earn $8 a load. The Cartwright Draying Company of San Francisco use a trailer which gives them 8 tons to a trip.

If Alco trucks save money in these lines of business, they may save money for you in your line of business. Write today for data about Alco trucks in your own business—contained in the new 112-page book on the Alco. Sent gratis. Address Division F.

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CUBS LOSE TO BROOKLYN---MAYO MILE FOR POWERS---CYCLING---TENNIS---BOXING

BROOKLYN AGAIN IN WINNING STRIDE

Chicago Loses Loosely Played Game and Superbas Fatten Batting Averages.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Brooklyn outplayed Chicago to-day and won 9 to 2. The visitors bunched hits off Leifield and Ritchie and this, coupled with the loose playing of the home team, gave them an easy victory.

Allen started for the visitors but weakened in the second inning and was replaced by Wagner, who pitched in fine form. The fielding behind Wagner was perfect and several double plays prevented the locals scoring. Zimmerman was sent to the clubhouse by Umpire Brennan when he argued that he was not out at the plate when he attempted to score on a grounder to short, which Fisher tossed home. The batting of Smith and Fisher featured. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	5	1	2	2	2
St'gel, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
D'bert, 1b.	3	2	1	5	0
Smith, 3b.	4	2	4	3	0
Fisher, ss.	5	2	3	4	3
O.Mil'r, c.	5	1	1	5	1
Allen, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Wagn'r, p.	3	0	1	1	3
Total.	35	9	13	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	2	4	1
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	4	6
Sch'lte, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'n, 3b.	3	0	2	0	3
Phel'n, 3b.	1	0	0	2	2
Saier, 1b.	3	1	1	7	1
Mitch'l, lf.	2	1	0	1	0
B'dw'l, ss.	4	0	1	6	3
Bresh'n, c.	3	0	1	2	1
Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Leif'd, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Goode	1	0	0	0	0
Richie, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†W. Miller.	1	0	1	0	0
‡Clymer	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	8	27	16

*Batted for Leifield in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Richie in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Evers in the ninth inning.
Errors—Evers, Saier, Bresnahan, Zimmerman.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	2—9
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Leach, Zimmerman, Smith. Three-base hits—Fisher, Cutshaw, Zimmerman, Smith. Hits—Off Toney, none in 2-3 inning; off Leifield, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; off Richie, 2 in 2 innings; off Allen, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wagner, 4 in 7 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Wagner. Stolen bases—Stengel, Smith, Fisher, W. Miller. (2.) Double plays—Bridwell and Saier; Wagner and Smith; Wagner, Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Toney, 3; off Allen, 1; off Leifield, 3; off Wagner, 5; off Richie, 2. Struck out—By Allen, 1; by Wagner, 2; by Leifield, 2. Umpires Messrs. Brennan and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

St. Louis Comes to Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—After four successive defeats St. Louis came to life this afternoon and bested Philadelphia, 4 to 3. The winning run came in the ninth inning, when Hauser, batting for Wingo, was hit by a pitched ball and advanced on Griner's single, scoring when Lobert threw Bresnahan's throw of Huggins' roller past Griner. Griner's triple with two in bases in the seventh tied the score for the home team. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'k'd, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Hug'ns, 2b.	4	1	1	3	3
Oakes, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
M'wrey, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
K'tch'y, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Evans, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
O'Leary, ss.	3	1	0	1	3
Wingo, c.	3	1	2	5	1
Griner, p.	4	0	2	0	1
*Hauser	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	29	4	6	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Dolan, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1
Walsh, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
Magee, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Cr'th, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
L'd'r'e, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Dool'n, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
Dooin, c.	3	0	1	5	2
Mayer, p.	2	0	0	0	5
Bresnahan, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Becker	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	3	5	24	14

*Batted for Wingo in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Dolan in the ninth inning.
‡None out in the ninth inning.
Error—Lobert.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Wingo. Three-base hit—Griner. Hits—Off Mayer, 5 in six innings, none out in seventh; off Brennan, 1 in two innings. Stolen bases—Ludeman, Huggins. Double play—O'Leary, Huggins to Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 11. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 5; off Brennan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, 1 (Magee); by Mayer, 1 (O'Leary); by Brennan, 1 (Hauser.) Struck out—By Griner, 4; by Mayer, 2; by Brennan, 2. Wild pitch—Mayer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

Reds Take Final Game of Series.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 15.—Cincinnati won the last game of the series from Boston to-day through better all round playing by th escore of 2 to 1. Benton and Hess pitched good ball, but the latter had one bad inning when he yielded three hits and two runs. This was in the second. Hoblitzell and Almeida singled. Groh laid down a neat sacrifice, which advanced the runners a base. Then Wortman and Dode singled, scoring Hoblitzell. Clark followed with a long fly, which allowed Almeida to score. Boston made its one run on Devlin's three-base hit and a single by Hess. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E'cher, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Bates, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
M'se'ns, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
H'b'tz'l, 1b.	4	1	2	13	0
Alm'da, 3b.	4	1	2	3	3
Groh, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
R'h'm'r, ss.	3	0	2	1	3
Clark, c.	2	0	2	4	2
Benton, p.	2	0	0	3	0
Total.	30	2	9	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Myers, 1b.	4	0	1	7	2
Lord, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Devlin, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
Titus, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Mann, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Brown, c.	1	0	2	2	1
Hess, p.	3	0	1	0	2
*McD'ald.	0	0	0	0	0
†Mitchell.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	1	8	24	12

*Ran for Sweeney in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Brown in the ninth inning.
Errors—Myers, Lord, Hess, Almeida.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Hoblitzell. Three-base hits—Sweeney, Devlin (2.) Sacrifice hit—Groh. Sacrifice fly—Clark. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Hess, 1; off Benton, 1. Struck out—By Hess, 1; by Benton, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

UMPIRE STRIKES MERKLE.

Giants' First Baseman Objects to Decision in Game with Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 15.—In a close and exciting exhibition game here this afternoon between the New York Nationals and the local Inter-State League team, the Giants won by the score of 5 to 4, although Umpire Frank Newhouse of the Inter-State League declared the game forfeited to Zanesville, 9 to 0, following his fight with Merkle of the Giants.

Merkle in the eighth objected to Newhouse's decision on a close play at first, and finally made a pass at the umpire. Newhouse hit the New York first baseman over the head with his mask, and brought blood from the gash. Newhouse ordered Merkle from the game, but he refused to go. The umpire than forfeited the game to Zanesville, 9 to 0.

Manager Marty Hogan of the locals ordered the game continued, and he himself acted as umpire. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	11	2
Zanesville	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Wiltse, Schupp, and Hartley; Wilson, Barnhart, Stremmel, Jones, and Tragresser.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.
FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	12	2
Jersey City	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	—5	15	0

Batteries—Holmes and Lalonge; Doscher, Brandon and Wells.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	—6	10	2
Jersey City	2	0	5	0	1	0	..	..	..	—8	9	0

(Called; darkness.)
Batteries—Jamison, Gervais and Lalonge; Manser, Brandon and Blair.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	7	0

Batteries—Hearne, Brandt and Graham; Rice and Higgins.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	..	—5	12	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	8	2

Batteries—Lafitte and Kocher; Mattern and Madden. Umpires—Owen and Carpenter.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit.—Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 10; Cleveland, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 8; Buffalo, 5.
(First Game.)
Jersey City, 8; Buffalo, 6.
(Seven Innings.)
Newark, 1; Toronto, 0.
Providence, 5; Montreal, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	39	12	.765
Cleveland	36	18	.667
Washington	29	24	.547
Chicago	29	26	.527
Boston	25	25	.500
Detroit	22	34	.393
St. Louis	21	38	.356
New York	13	37	.260

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	32	14	.696
New York	28	19	.596
Chicago	28	25	.528
Brooklyn	24	23	.511
Pittsburgh	24	27	.471
Boston	21	27	.438
St. Louis	22	30	.423
Cincinnati	19	34	.358

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	33	21	.625
Buffalo	31	25	.554
Rochester	31	25	.554
Providence	26	26	.500
Montreal	23	28	.451
Baltimore	25	30	.455
Jersey City	22	29	.431
Toronto	22	31	.415

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Baltimore.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Uses 17 Men, but Fails to Win from Senators.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15.—Ineffective pitching, poor fielding, and bad base running by Cleveland made to-day's game an easy victory for Washington. Cleveland used a total of seventeen men, including four pitchers and two catchers. Boehling did well until the seventh, and in the next inning Hughes relieved him. McBride's fielding, a leaping one-hand catch by Olson, and a running capture of a long fly by Ryan were the features of the game. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	1	1	2	1
M'gan, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1
Milan, cf.	3	2	0	3	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	1	3	12	0
L'p'te, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Shanks, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
M'B'de, ss.	4	1	0	1	6
Henry, c.	5	1	3	2	0
W'hling, p.	4	1	1	0	5
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	37	10	13	27	15

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Turner, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Olson, 3b.	5	0	0	3	1
J'kson, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	2	2	0	3	0
Ryan, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Gran'y, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Land, c.	4	1	3	4	1
C'f'sch, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Kahler, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Cullop, p.	0	0	0	0	1
D.Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Bates	0	0	0	0	0
Blan'g, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Calholi.	0	0	0	0	0
†Leibold.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Swindl.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	5	10	27	8

*Batted for Cullop in the seventh inning.
†Ran for Land in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Blanding in the eighth inning.
§Ran for Johnston in the ninth inning.
Errors—Gandil, Turner, Land, Carish.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	2	—10
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	—5

Two-base hits—Land, Shanks, Jackson, Boehling. Hits—Off Kahler, 9, (none out in seventh,) in six innings; off Cullop, 2 in one inning; off Blanding, 0 in one inning; off D. Gregg, 2 in one inning; off Boehling, 9 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Hughes, 1 in one and one-third innings. Sacrifice hit—Kahler. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Stolen bases—Turner, (3,) Milan, Moeller, (2.) Double play—Morgan, McBride, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off Kahler, 2; off Cullop, 1; off Blanding, 2; off Boehling, 4. Balks—D. Gregg, 2. Hit by pitcher—By D. Gregg, (Hughes.) Struck out—By Kahler, 2; by Boehling, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hart.

American Association.

At Columbus—Milwaukee, 5; Columbus, 3.
Milwaukee, 5; Columbus, 3.
At Indianapolis — Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 0. Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
At Louisville—Kansas City, 7; Louisville, 4.
At Toledo—Toledo, 5; St. Paul, 3. Toledo, 5; St. Paul, 2.

State League.

At Elmira—Utica, 6; Elmira, 1.
At Scranton—Albany, 7; Scranton, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 10; Troy, 2.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—New Haven, 1; Springfield, 0.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 5; New London, 4.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 3; Pittsfield, 2.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—Mobile, 2; New Orleans, 0.
At Nashville—Chattanooga, 4; Nashville, 3.
At Memphis—Montgomery, 8; Memphis, 2.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—San Francisco, 4; Oakland, 2.
At San Francisco—San Francisco, 4; Oakland, 3.
At Portland—Portland, 2; Los Angeles, 1.
At Venice—Sacramento, 6; Venice, 5.
At Los Angeles—Venice, 1; Sacramento, 0.

Crimson Prepares for Yale.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 15.—The Harvard squad will leave here for New Haven to-morrow morning in preparation for the first game of the series with Yale. Immediately after the game on Tuesday both teams will come to Boston for the second game of the series on Wednesday. Felton or Frye will probably be in the box for Harvard for the first game.

Leland Stanford Loses to Keio.

TOKIO, June 15.—The Keio University baseball team defeated the nine of Leland Stanford Junior University by a score of 5 to 1 to-day. Six hits were made by each team, but the American university players made many errors, five being recorded against them to one misplay by the Japanese.

P.S.A.L. Athletes for San Francisco.

A plan to send 200 or more local schoolboys, members of the Public Schools Athletic League, to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 was launched last week at a luncheon given at the Lawyers' Club of New York by Gustavus T. Kirby, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, to associates on the league's Demonstration Committee.

Bredemus an Athletic Coach.

At the field day exercises of the Stamford Preparatory School, held Saturday, Alfred C. Robjent, the Head Master, announced the appointment of John Bredemus, Princeton, '12, member of the Princeton football and track teams, winner of the A. A. U. all-around championship of the United States in 1908 and runner up to Jim Thorpe in 1912, as athletic director of the school for the coming year.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Metropolitan tennis tournament, June 14 to 21, West Side Tennis Club, Broadway and 238th St., Bar., 2:30; other days—2 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

CLARKE FEATURES VELODROME RACES

Australian Cyclist Wins Five-Mile Title and Special Match Event.

Jackie Clarke of Australia furnished the feature riding yesterday afternoon at the Newark Velodrome, with victories in the five-mile national championship and in the four-cornered French point race, the latter event being an innovation at the Newark track. In both races Clarke appeared to be "out of position" for a chance in the final sprint, but he surprised the crowd and outgeneraled the field each time, coming through with just enough speed to win both races by inches. Alfred Grenda, the big Tasmanian, was the rider who was beaten in the stretch each time by the great spurt of the little Australian.

Frank Kramer, Alf Goullet, Grenda, and Fogler were in the final sprint of the five-mile championship after the field of twenty starters had been more than cut in two. Kramer had to be content with fourth place, finishing behind Clarke, Grenda, and Goullet. Fogler trailed Kramer over the line. Owing to the fast pace set from the beginning, the race was finished in 10:38 2-5.

Kramer was a starter in the one-half mile handicap, but he was shut out of a place in the final heat, which was won by Alessio Stefani, an Italian rider who recently joined the Velodrome forces. Alf Goullet suffered the same fate as Kramer in the final, after qualifying in his trial heat. The summary:

One-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by S. Caccia, Newark; G. Guarimo, New York, second. Time—2:20 2-5.

Third-Mile National Championship, Amateur.—Won by Donald McDougall, New York A. C.; William Hanley, San Francisco, second; William Pettit, Rockville Centre, L. I., third. Time—1:01 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Alessio Stefani, Italy, (65 yards;) Victor Thuau, Paris, (100 yards,) second; George Cameron, New York, (55 yards,) third. Time—0:54 2-5.

Four-Cornered French Point Race.—Won by Jackie Clarke, Australia, with four firsts; Alf Grenda, Tasmania, second, with two firsts and two seconds; tie for third place between Frank Cavanagh, Newark, (three seconds and one third,) and Ivor Lawson, Salt Lake City, (one first, two seconds, and one fourth.) Time of final mile—2:33 2-5.

Two-Mile Invitation, Professional.—Won by Alvin Loftes, Providence, R. I.; Herman Packebusch, Germany, second; Ernest Johns, Newark, third. Time—4:30 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Mario Caproni, Newark, (265 yards;) Edward Madden, Newark, (200 yards,) second; Thomas Fitzgerald, Providence, (295 yards,) third. Time—4:06 4-5.

Five-Mile National Championship, Professional.—Won by Jackie Clarke, Australia; Alfred Grenda, Tasmania, second; Alfred Goullet, Australia, third. Time—10:33 2-5.

SIX-DAY RACE PLANS.

Chapman Signs Again as Manager—Several Favorites Missing.

John M. Chapman of Newark, who managed the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden last Winter, has been secured by the Garden Athletic Club to act in the same capacity for the 1913 race, as the result of a conference between Mr. Chapman and the promoters in this city on Friday. The race will be held at the same time as last year, starting at one minute after midnight on the morning of Dec. 8. Frank Mihlon, partner with Mr. Chapman at the Newark Velodrome, will again be associated with him in the management of the six-day race.

The National Cycling Association will again be in charge, as it has been for several years past, but several of the former favorites have broken away from the old governing body and are now classed as outlaws. Among the number are Eddie Root, Fred Hill, the Iledell brothers, Percy Lawrence, Peter Drobach, Al Halstead, and Jake Magin, all of whom have competed in recent races at the Garden.

One-Hour Motor Cycle Race.

The blue ribbon long-distance event of the year, the one-hour championship, will be staged at the Stadium-Motordrome at Brighton Beach Wednesday night as the star event of the big card. The chief starters who have signified their intentions of entering so far are Arthur Chapple, who broke the fifty-mile record in the championship Wednesday night; Martin Kessler, the Newark star; Paul Ohne of Brooklyn, Hartley Thomas of Philadelphia, George Mercieri of New York, and Franz Krebs of Brooklyn. This field is one of the best lists that has ever started in an event of this kind, and the racing should be up to the standard that has ruled this year.

COLLEGE RUNNERS HERE.

Intercollegiate Cross-Country to be Run at Van Cortlandt Park.

For the first time in many years the intercollegiate cross-country run will be held next Fall in this city. The Van Cortlandt Park course has been selected for the race, which will be held Nov. 22, the same day on which is chedulled the Yale-Harvard football game.

The last time the intercollegiate event was held in this city was in 1903, when it was held over a course laid out at Travers Island. The next year it was moved to Princeton, and in the last two seasons was held once at Brookline, Mass., and at Princeton.

The course will be the usual six-mile one, and will extend over the golf hills at Van Cortlandt and follow the general lane used for harriers in the last few years. Harry A. Fisher, Graduate Manager of Athletics at Columbia University, has been selected to manage the run and he will begin immediately in negotiating the preliminary details.

French Lawn Tennis Finals.

PARIS, June 15.—The finals in the lawn tennis championship were played to-day at Saint Cloud. In the men's singles A. F. Wilding of New Zealand beat the French representative, Andre H. Gobert.

In the women's singles Fraulein Riecke, Germany, beat Mlle. Broquedis, France.

The Germans, Von Bissing and Kleinschroth, won the men's doubles from Fruitzheim, Germany, and Wilding, New Zealand.

Miss Ryan of California and Max Decugis of France had a walkover in the mixed doubles against Mme. Golding of France and Wilding, the latter being too tired to play again.

ROOT AND HILL LEAD.

Recent Additions to Cycling Union Star at Newark Motordrome.

Eddie Root and Fred Hill, who deserted the ranks of the National Cycling Association during the past week to cast their lot with the newly organized American Racing Cyclists' Union, were the most prominent winners yesterday at the Newark Motordrome, across the street from the Velodrome, where the N. C. A. races were in operation. Hill deserted the Velodrome ranks during the week, having ridden under N. C. A. sanction a week ago. Root returned East from the Salt Lake City track to accept a big contract from the Motordrome management.

Root carried off first honors in the mile championship, the feature race of the programme, and the second championship event under the auspices of the new organization. Eddie Rupprecht of Newark finished behind the Boston rider, and the other two places went to Hill and John Bedell, who had previously figured in a dead heat in one of the trials.

Gus Wohlrab and Tommie Smith, who started from scratch in the twenty-lap handicap for the amateurs, figured among the prize winners, the former getting first place and the latter fourth. More than forty amateurs figured in this competition, the limit men enjoying an allowance of 350 yards. The summaries:

Two-Mile Invitation, Professional.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, second; William Coburn, Newark, third. Time—4:40.

One-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by G. Kline, New York; A. Krueger, Newark, second; Charles Litny, Newark, third. Time—2:35 2-5.

One-Mile A. R. C. U. Championship, Professional.—Won by Eddie Root, Boston; Eddie Rupprecht, Newark, second; Fred Hill, Boston, third; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fourth. Time—3:14 2-5.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Raymond Eaton, Elizabeth; C. B. George, Newark, second; Chester Smith, Baldwin, L. I., third. Time—2:48 1-5.

Three-Mile Invitation, Amateurs.—Won by Frank Whitney, East Orange; Walter Schlee, Newark, second; H. Werner, Newark, third. Time—6:58 3-5.

Ten-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Eddie Root, Boston; Jake Magin, Newark, second; Dave Mackay, Newark, third. Time—21:19:25. Hill, who finished first, disqualified for teaming.

Twenty-Lap Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, (scratch;) Chester Smith, Baldwin, L. I., (20 yards,) second; H. Werner, Newark, (100 yards,) third. Time—10:37.

One-Mile Running Race, Handicap.—Won by Harvey Cohn, Brooklyn, scratch; J. Hawley, New York, scratch, second; Bart Freeman, Newark, (25 yards,) third. Time—4:27.

BICYCLE ROAD RECORD.

Shuster Rides 50 Miles in 2 Hours 17 Minutes 5 4-5 Seconds.

Joseph Schuster of the National A. C. established a new American bicycle road record for fifty miles yesterday in the eleventh annual fifty-mile handicap road race of the Century Road Club of America at Floral Park, L. I. Schuster, who was one of the five scratch men, covered the half century grind in 2:17:05 4-5, which replaced the best previous figures, also made by himself in last year's race, of 2:19:44. In addition to hanging up the new American mark Schuster captured the first fast time prize, of which there were four, and finished the race in sixth place.

L. A. Fraysse of the Century Road Club of America, one of the limit men, finished first, his time for the distance being 2:27:42. A. E. Rhodes, Empire City Wheelmen, from the 15-minute mark, was second, and J. Lyons of the Hicksville A. C., with 20 minutes, was third.

The race was contested over a level stretch of road beginning at Floral Park on the Jericho Turnpike for a distance of 25 miles to Amityville and return. Sixty men faced the starter, of which forty finished the course. The second fast time prize was won by T. G. Kennedy of the Empire City Wheelmen, who started from scratch with Schuster, his time for the distance being 2:24:20. E. Rhodes of the Hicksville A. C., with a handicap of 15 minutes, was the winner of the third fast time prize, his time being 2:25:35 2-5, and fourth went to another back marker, Thomas Larosee of the Century Road Club of America, whose time was 2:28:40. The limit men were allowed 40 minutes, but none of these qualified in the winnings.

Motor Cycle Races Postponed.

After one heat in the five-mile professional handicap had been contested last night at the Brighton Beach Stadium the races were declared off owing to the wet condition of the track. A heavy mist overhung the track, making conditions for the riders too dangerous for any attempts at speeding. In a trial spin around the saucer to test the boards Phil Kearney of New York came a cropper which threatened serious danger, and further racing was impossible. Johnnie Cox of New York won the first and only heat of the race. Martin Kessler of Newark was second and Billy Vanderberry of Philadelphia was third. The time was 3:59 2-5.

DULL WEEK IN BOXING.

Only Bouts of Prominence Will Be at St. Nicholas A. C.

The slump in boxing, which has been so pronounced recently, is again in evidence this week, when only one bout of any importance will be put on at the local clubs. The Garden A. C. will be closed throughout the week, and the big show of the week will be staged at the St. Nicholas A. C., which has been closed during week-end shows for some time.

Three ten-round bouts, bringing together six of the leading featherweights of the East, will feature the St. Nicholas A. C. show Wednesday night. The main event will show Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia and Patsy Kline of Newark, both of whom were prominent in the elimination bouts at the rink last year when Johnny Dundee was brought out in front for his battle with Johnny Kilbane.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem will put on its usual weekly show to-night, featuring with two ten-round bouts. Teddy Hubbs of Pittsburgh and Walter Hennessey, the New Orleans featherweight, will be the contestants in the main bout.

The Atlantic Garden A. C. will be busy as usual to-morrow night with three ten-round bouts. The feature number of the card will show Patsy White and Marty Allen, two east side lightweights. The remainder of the card has not been completed.

The Military A. C. of Brooklyn will put on its regular show to-night and the New Polo A. A. of Harlem will hold a show Friday night. The usual week-end bouts will be put on Saturday night at the Fairmont, St. Nicholas and Atlantic Garden clubs of New York, and at the Gowanus and Irving A. C. of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Buys Cub Catcher.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Catcher Heckenger of the Chicago Club of the National League was sold to-day to the Brooklyn Club. The terms of the sale were not announced. Heckenger came to Chicago from the Racine Club of the Wisconsin-Illinois League.

MAYO MILE WON BY POWERS OF BOSTON

Kiviat, the Favorite, Defeated After Hard Race by Thirty Yards at Celtic Park.

Jimmy Powers of the Boston Athletic Association showed Abel Kiviat, the fast Irish-American A. C. miler, the way home in the "Mayo Mile," which was the feature event at the Mayo Men's games at Celtic Park yesterday. Powers, who is the New England champion, finished in an outburst of speed which left "Abe" 30 yards behind. The Boston runner's time was 4.21 1-5, which is a highly creditable performance on the Celtic Park track. Jack Monument finished third, and in fourth place came Johnny Gallagher, the Georgetown runner.

Powers had an old score to settle with Kiviat, for at the A. A. U. championships in Pittsburgh last September the Irish-American star beat Powers out for the national honors by a narrow margin. After his hard race at Travers Island on Saturday, Kiviat was not able to do his best, and Powers defeated him decisively. Matt Geis set the pace at the start and carried the field along at a lively clip. Then Gallagher went to the front. In the last quarter Powers rushed in from behind and won as he pleased. His time at the quarters were 0:60 4-5, 2.08 3-5, 3.21 1-5, and 4.21 1-5.

Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania was entered in the run, but he failed to appear, complaining of a sore leg.

The 600-yard handicap brought out a big field, and the final heat was a beautiful race, with Homer Baker of the New York A. C. winning by the scant margin of an inch. His time was 1.14 1-5. Sylvester RIley of the Irish-American A. C. was second, being beaten out in the final stride. A. J. Dougherty, running unattached, was third. Baker ran from scratch, and didn't catch up with the field until nearly 100 yards from the finish.

The three-mile handicap was won by R. W. Rigby, unattached, with a handicap of 125 yards. Rigby took the lead a short time after the start and held the advantage all the way. M. Gianahopile of the Morningside A. C. was second, 15 yards behind the winner, while John Eke, the Irish American distance runner, was third, 25 yards back of the Morningside runner. The summary:

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Homer Baker, N. Y. A. C., (scratch;) S. J. Riley, Irish-American A. C., (10 yards,) second; A. J. Dougherty, unattached, (18 yards,) third. Time—1:14 1-5.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Sam Schwartz, Irish-American A. C., (20 seconds;) F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C., (10 seconds,) second; E. Rega, Mohawk A. C., (15 seconds,) third. Time—15:12 2-5.

"The Mayo Mile," Sc

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1913.

ORDER BEFORE INDEPENDENCE.

We think that the advocates of independence for the Philippine Islands make a serious error in committing themselves unreservedly to the scheme introduced in the last Congress, and urged in this, fixing a definite date at which complete independence shall be established. The vigorous opposition of ex-President TAFT to this plan in his recent speech is abundantly sustained by the general situation and by the trouble with the Moros in the South, culminating in Gen. PERSHING'S successful attack upon their mountain stronghold. Gen. PERSHING is the best friend the Moros have, and has been untiring in seeking to secure their peaceful co-operation in the work of civilization and gradual advance to self-government. What would be the chances of a native Federal Government to attain and preserve order in the islands against the turbulence, not only of the Moros but of half a dozen other tribes that would assert their own notions of what independence allowed or required?

Is it not plain, even to the most zealous advocates of independence, that the prime condition of success for the Filipinos as an independent nation must be the ability to command a reasonable degree of order? Complete independence is impossible unless they can defend themselves against outside aggression. They cannot do that unless they can keep the peace among themselves. And keeping the peace among themselves is equally needed as a condition of any sort of progress and prosperity. We are aware that the extremists have the notion that outside aggression can be provided against by some sort of protectorate, either that of the United States or a joint protectorate of several Powers. Such a protectorate is absolutely impracticable unless the protecting nations can control the internal administration of the islands. No Power, or group of Powers, would take the responsibility for the foreign relations of the islands without such control.

The first condition of an independent Government is that it can and will guarantee the rights of foreigners within its jurisdiction. If it cannot or will not do that, foreign Governments will call it to account. A protectorate could not possibly promise to stand off foreign Governments unless the rights of these Governments were recognized and secured. Turn which way you will, it all comes back to the fundamental condition that the maintenance of peace and order must precede or accompany independence. The fulfillment of that condition by the people of the Philippines is at present entirely hopeless.

It must not be forgotten, as Mr. TAFT has constantly maintained, that the one object of the American policy has been to make the fulfillment of this condition possible. While the Americans assume the task of keeping order as long as it shall be necessary, they seek in every way to fit the people of the islands to take over the task. To this end there is, first, education, to give the islanders a common language, common ideals, and common interests. Then there is the supreme work of developing means of communication, in which wonders have already been accomplished. Then there is the great and difficult work of general sanitation, in which much has been done and much more is in the way of being done. Along with these goes a steady and progressive participation in the management of affairs, a broader training in the sense of responsibility and in the use of political functions. The ultimate aim is independence and complete self-government.

SAFE RESORT HOTELS.

The record of 1913 may, fortunately, show a diminution in the annual number of fires in Summer resort hotels. Safety Engineering, discussing the number of fires and amount of losses in five years past, finds that during 1912 there were but a few less than in 1909, which was the record year, and during the whole period 327 resort hotels burned, or more than 16 per cent. of the number now listed. The aggregate loss was $15,000,000. Defective chimneys and flues, the carelessness of plumbers, tinners, and other workmen, and the work of incendiaries, are responsible for the largest number of fires in Summer resorts.

Those that are easily preventable due to defective chimneys and heating and lighting apparatus are now being guarded against in the most up-to-date hotels, while the common services and quarters for the help are being lodged in separate buildings, well detached from the hotel. Moreover, not a little is being done in the way of providing fire walls, partitions, and fire doors, and protecting floor openings. Yet somewhere in this country on every five days during 1912 a resort hotel was given to the flames. When the business is made less risky both to the managers and their patrons its profits will increase.

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

The appointment as Ambassador to Italy of Mr. THOMAS NELSON PAGE is now assured, and both Italy and this country, therefore, are to be congratulated on a selection so well in accord with the best traditions of the American Diplomatic Service. We have few trained diplomats, and there seems little or no desire on the part of the American people for the building up of a permanent Diplomatic Service. When we send abroad a man of high character and exceptional attainments to represent the American people to the people of another country we have precisely satisfied our long accepted ideal of such service. Mr. PAGE has never before held public office, and, we believe, has never manifested any desire for political preferment.

He is, however, a thoroughly representative citizen, a Virginian of a family which, since the early Colonial days, has been conspicuous in the affairs of his native State, and a writer of books which have been read with delight in all the States. We do not know the extent of the repute in Italy of "Marse Chan" and "Meh Lady," but it is probably true that since we sent our first diplomatic representative to united Italy in 1861 we have had no Minister or Ambassador in Rome, excepting, perhaps, the Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH, of so large a national reputation as Mr. PAGE, or any of equal repute abroad.

The great-grandson of the first Governor of Virginia, whose ancestors fought and sat in council with WASHINGTON; a man of learning and of wit, and in the mellow prime of life, for he is just 60 and may fairly look forward to many useful years, Mr. PAGE will go abroad not only with the best wishes of his countrymen, but with the knowledge that he is a man of exactly the quality that most of them like to see accredited by the Washington Government to European Courts.

PRIVILEGE FOR LABOR.

It was no friend of either the President or of "labor" who embarrassed them both by a proposal to exempt unionists and farmers from prosecution by the use of funds provided for that especial purpose. This is a bad year for privilege by law, and an especially bad year for that particular sort of privilege. If no prosecutions of trusts were under way it might be possible to smuggle through an exemption from prosecution, but with the eyes of the country fastened upon a multiplicity of prosecutions the appearance of irregularity and secrecy in labor exemptions only emphasized the proposal, which is as obnoxious in its manner as in its substance. Privilege by a "rider" is legislation by duress. Irrespective of the merits, the only safe rule is to slay a rider at sight in order that there may not be an invitation to send other and worse riders for signature. This vetoed rider would be the last of the series as well as the first, and President WILSON would save himself much trouble if he followed President TAFT'S example.

There are two reasons of especial application to this rider. One is that if the President should sign it he would be under a sort of compulsion to redeem his words that there are other ways of prosecuting labor than by the funds forbidden to be used for that purpose by this rider. There is an indictment of labor now pending which it would be difficult to drop if this rider were signed. If the President should provide himself with funds for other prosecutions he could be indifferent toward the indictment, but to block both sorts of prosecution would be undesirably conspicuous. Besides, the President has committed himself against privilege for undeserving organizations of labor, and it is not credible that any other sort could or would be prosecuted. Organizations of benevolence and uplift are in no danger either by indictment or by the funds given in the Sundry Civil bill. The other sort of union is the one described before the President became a politician. In his baccalaureate sermon at Princeton on June 13, 1909, Mr. WILSON said:

> You know what the usual standard of the employé is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades union, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one can work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum.
>
> I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than to operate at an inevitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants.

This is the sort of union which uses clubs and dynamite to prevent other men from working, and which it is proposed to exempt from the operation of the law by forbidding prosecution. In his own words, again, spoken after his election and in appreciation of his duty as President, the people chose him as the Federal Executive because they wanted it demonstrated that "the Government of the United "States cannot be controlled by pri- "vate interests." There is no interest less in the public interest than the sort of union which is seeking exemption from the equal operation of the law by promoting a law to break the law by creation of a privilege in crime. There can be no other explanation of the rider, for the unions cannot be prosecuted unless they break the law, and there could be no reason for wishing exemption from prosecution unless it were intended to break the law.

THE PANKHURST MARTYR.

Mrs. BROWNING, in the most feverish mood revealed in "Aurora Leigh," could have done justice to the spectacle in the London streets last Saturday. It needs a pen and a vision, as well as a frame of mind, such as were combined in the description of the scene at the interrupted wedding of Romney Leigh and the girl of the slums to describe that funeral march. From the plain prose of the correspondents we learn that some persons in the throngs of spectators were sympathetic and some were not. The police, with good sense, changed the line of march and kept the cortège, on its way from Victoria Station to a Bloomsbury church, out of crowded Piccadilly and away from Hyde Park Corner. An outbreak of rowdyism was avoided.

The women who want to vote, and the men and women generally who fancy that everything that is is wrong, combined to make the event impressive. The maddened woman who tried to stop a race horse on the track, and was inevitably killed, is not in any just sense a martyr to any cause, though she may be considered a victim of the Pankhurst propaganda. Her death proves nothing except that she had lost her wits and chose a strange and disagreeable way to commit suicide. But it seems that other suffragists than the militants have seen the value of her self-sacrifice as an advertisement of their cause, and are determined to make the most of it. Iteration, to be sure, is always more effective than argument. As an argument Miss DAVISON'S death is pointless. But she thought she wanted to vote, and she tried to stop the King's galloping horse in the Derby. If she had not been killed she would have been sent to jail and kept there until she had nearly starved herself to death. But she died, and is therefore a martyr. Meanwhile, Mrs. PANKHURST is hunger striking again.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The State charitable institutions of New York, nineteen in number, are each governed by a board of at least seven managers. Of the sixteen State hospitals for the insane fourteen are governed each by a board of seven managers. Those at Matteawan and Dannemora, in the State prison system, are without Boards of Managers, as also Auburn Prison, the Clinton Prison, the Great Meadow Prison, Sing Sing, the State Prison for Women at Auburn, and the State Farm for Women at Velatie. These places, without governing boards, have been most subject to scandal, corruption, and neglect of the inmates whom they are supposed to guard and reform of any of the State institutions. All the rest have been kept singularly free of scandals, not more than two or three occurring in any of them during the past twenty years. Why should the prisons be without managers? All the other State institutions are administered by unsalaried boards of men known for their worth and disinterested public spirit.

The answer to the question lies in the terms of the State Constitution, which is soon to be revised. In Article V., Section 4, it was provided on Jan. 1, 1804, that, instead of Boards of Managers, the State prisons should be under the sole control of a Superintendent, who "shall appoint the "agents, wardens, physicians, and "chaplains of the prisons." The agent and warden of each prison are to appoint all other officers of the prison except the clerk, "subject to the ap- "proval of the same by the Superin- "tendent." The Superintendent was vested in the article with all the powers and duties "heretofore performed by the Inspectors of State prisons," and the office of prison Inspector was abolished.

Is not some connection to be discerned between the scandals for which the State prison system is infamous and the abolishing by constitutional amendment of the Inspectors of prisons, whose powers were transferred to one man, together with the disposal of a large patronage in offices and contracts for prison equipment and supplies? True, a so-called Commission of Prisons is authorized to visit and inspect these institutions, but this body has no real powers, and for years it has had no appropriation at all adequate to provide Inspectors. Men of the machines have been successively incumbents of the office of Superintendent of Prisons, which they have administered in their own way, for the most part unmolested. The agents and officers of the prisons have considered their places as party plums, and used them not to better conditions in the institutions, but for what they could get out of them. So we have recurrent reports of filth, vice, and cruelty, waste and mismanagement, and deaths of prisoners by violence and disease due to overcrowding. Is it unreasonable to hope that the next Constitutional Convention will take cognizance of this state of affairs?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Establish a New "Tradition."

After such an accident as that at Stamford, last week, has illustrated the present inadequacy of protection for life supplied by the law and by corporation discipline, the first thought, properly enough, is for increased effort or severity in both of these directions. The demand will be especially strong in this case, owing to the obviousness and number of the negligences, human and mechanical, that caused the disaster, and doubtless something will be done to make railway travel safer.

One of the things that might be done, and not the least effective, would be the creation by and in the public mind of a sentiment or "tradition" with respect to railways like or analogous to that which holds a sea Captain to such stern responsibility that the loss of his ship for any reason whatever makes his own death the alternative, hardly escapable, of a ruined career and a disgraced name. The application of this hard rule when, as sometimes happens, the commander has been in no wise to blame, seems and is cruel and in a way unjust, for it allots the same penalty to misfortune as to guilt. On the whole, however, the "tradition of the sea" has worked extremely well, and the Captains themselves view it, not as a special hardship, but as a special honor, of their profession and rank that from them no excuses are accepted.

Of course a locomotive engineer cannot be held to the sea Captain's full measure of responsibility, for he is almost constantly within reach of orders from his superiors and exercises no undivided authority. Upon his vigilance and competence, nevertheless, depends the safety of everybody on his train to a hardly less extent than does that of the sea Captain's passengers and crew on his, and the engineer's tacit contract with those who put their lives in his hands is no more conditioned by "If I have good luck," than it is by "If I do my full duty." Ashore, as afloat, the agreement is violated when a wreck occurs, and probably nothing would do so much toward making locomotive engineers careful as the knowledge that one derailment or collision, no matter from what cause, would mean, if not that he could never run a train again, at least that he would be forced to travel again the long, tollsome road by which he reached his high place in the ranks of labor.

Ingenious, but Not Convincing.

Ingenious as was the argument made by Secretary GRAY of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society in his letter antagonizing the activity and reprehending the power exercised by the Carnegie Foundation over the country's educational institutions, it did not convince us that we had misstated the situation or that a serious danger exists which we have ignored.

Mr. GRAY expressed himself as willing to admit, as regards any particular case—that of the proposed starting of a medical school by Sewanee University, for instance—the unwisdom of the plan and the excellence of the Foundation's excuses for withholding its aid. He insisted, however, that the need or the desirability for this or any other new school should be determined by those directly interested in its establishment, not by a little group of men controlling millions here in New York. Whatever, and however good, the immediate effects, he declared, the ultimate consequence would be the exercise of an irresponsible tyranny over education.

Now, we have no more liking for despotism, even beneficent, than has Mr. GRAY, but we cannot help remembering that in the past numberless educational institutions have been founded on funds from local or sectarian sources, and that such of them as met a demand or served a purpose have survived and prospered. We do not understand that the Carnegie Foundation does, or see how it can, interfere with, much less suppress, similar manifestations of enterprise in the present or the future. It does not and can not, that is, except in the one way of so fostering the growth and increasing the facilities of the institutions it does favor that successful rivalry with them is impossible. Conceivably this might some day subject the consciences of educators to dangerous strains, but the peril is minute and remote—too minute and too remote for us to think that to guard against it the large and immediate benefits of the Carnegie Foundation should be given up.

Mr. GRAY charged that when the refusal of their help did not cause the abandonment of a plan they disapproved, the Foundation adopted the old expedient of would-be monopolists—set up a school next door to the "independent" establishment and there dispensed learning at cut rates until the obnoxious competitor was ruined. We know of no cases of this kind, and would regard proof of their existence as indicative of a hitherto unsuspected stupidity or madness in the Foundation's management.

POISONOUS DRUGS.

Doctor Says They Should Be Sold Only on Prescription.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the somewhat dramatic death of a Southern banker from accidental poisoning by a tablet of bichloride of mercury, many suggestions have been offered with the purpose of minimizing the possibility of such accidents. One suggestion is to make all poisonous tablets of a peculiar shape, triangular or octagonal, &c., which will render mistaking them for harmless tablets unlikely. Another suggestion is to have them colored in a peculiar manner; still another is to have each tablet wrapped separately in wax or parchment paper, or inclosed in a gelatine envelope; still another is to have all such poisons dispensed in a peculiar bottle, with a prickly surface, or with a tinkling bell attached to it, &c. All these suggestions are good as far as they go; but they do not go far enough, because they do not go to the root of the evil.

Those who make the suggestions all assume that such poisons as bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) or carbolic acid are necessities in the household, and being necessities, we simply must surround their use with certain safeguards. This is an erroneous idea, and I wish to declare in the most emphatic manner possible that not only are bichloride and carbolic acid not necessities in any household, but there is no excuse for their ever being in any home. We physicians are using fewer and fewer antiseptics, relying more and more on asepsis instead of antisepsis, and the public should be taught the same thing. Where antiseptics are necessary there is no need of having recourse to deadly poisons which injure and destroy the tissues and life itself; we have a large list of harmless antiseptics to choose from. To mention only a few: peroxide of hydrogen, salicylic acid, boric acid, borate of sodium, benzoate of sodium, thymol, the volatile oils. The only way to avoid deaths accidental or deliberate, by those violent poisons is to prohibit their sale absolutely, except in small quantities on a physician's prescription, as is the case in most European countries.

I am not given to sensationalism, but I am convinced that hundreds and hundreds of accidental deaths from bichloride and carbolic acid occur annually which never reach public notice. The death has taken place, the heart-breaking tragedy is there and cannot be undone; the greatest wish then is to avoid neighborhood and newspaper notoriety, to escape the unpleasantness of an autopsy, and the friendly family physician is called in and gives a certificate testifying to death from natural causes. All these tragedies could be avoided by forbidding the sale of strong poisons for which there is absolutely no need, no justification.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.
New York, June 10, 1913.

A MENTAL "CLEARING HOUSE."

Women Urged to Support Segregation of Defectives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are only two women's clubs in this city which even know of the new "Clearing House" for Mental Defectives, the first effort on a huge scale in the United States to classify and segregate the mentally defective children in public schools. The "clearing house" also deals with such matters as whether feeble-minded women and girls shall longer be allowed in appalling numbers at large, unprotected and victimized, to propagate (for the most part out of wedlock) or be permanently segregated in a public institution where they receive every humane and scientific care, deprived only of the opportunity to reproduce themselves. The "clearing house" will settle whether our Board of Education shall longer be permitted to part-time 100,000 clever, fit children yearly while it sets aside classrooms and teachers for the futile education of 7,000 feeble-minded, backward children, or whether these diseased ones shall be corralled in an institution of their own under expert medical supervision and trained manually in such courses as are adapted to their impaired mentalities.

Presently, around budget time, will be waged war between the architects of this "clearing house" and the promoters of organized civic stupidity, a war in which every clear-thinking woman in the city cannot only influence votes but help shape public opinion intelligently. While screaming for the ballot, might it not be wise to also remember that issues as womanly and as vital as race betterment cry out for our sustenance?

EX-CLUBWOMAN.
New York, June 13, 1913.

RUBBISH-FILLED LOTS.

Have They Been Overlooked in the City's Clean-Up?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Spring clean-up has not been thorough. So far as outside appearances are concerned, one cannot see that anything has been done. Vacant lots have not been touched. Lots all over the city, so far as the writer can see, are still used as dumping places for all sorts of refuse. Only a day or two ago I saw one of the street cleaning force gather the refuse from our street and dump it on a vacant lot opposite my house. If such things are permitted by the cleaners, what can we expect from others?

The lot referred to is a triangle containing about an acre of ground, and is overgrown with untrimmed grass and weeds, and is covered with rubbish of all sorts. Several large dead trees stand near the centre. I am informed that this lot belongs to the railroad whose station is located on it.

If we are going to have a clean-up let us do it right. If owners of such lots can be found, they should be requested to clean up. If not, why should the city not do it in the interest of civic pride? A word of warning by our policemen to careless and thoughtless ones who strew such plots and the streets as well as with papers and other refuse would help to keep them clean after they have been cleaned up. CLEAN-UP.

New York, June 12, 1913.

Perilous Central Park West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have for several years resided on West 105th Street, and am familiar with conditions existing on Central Park West. Your several editorial articles, published from time to time, urging that changes be made in the roadway so as to lessen the danger of persons using the cars on that thoroughfare are highly commendable. Why would it not be better to have tracks of the northbound cars close to the easterly sidewalk and those of the southbound cars close to the westerly sidewalk? It might entail greater expense on the railroad company to have the tracks so separated, but it would undoubtedly add greatly to the safety of those using the cars, as intending passengers could step almost directly from the sidewalk onto the step of the car.

If the two tracks are in the middle of the roadway the danger to life will be greater than it now is. The same may be said of the cars on Broadway. I recently narrowly escaped being killed by one of two automobiles proceeding up Broadway while I was endeavoring to reach a northbound car. E. R.

New York, June 11, 1913.

Suffrage and Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the many strikes reported from every side, isn't it about time to stop saying that women are unworthy to vote because they have not solved the servant question? Men, as well as women, seem to be having trouble with their help, and plenty of it.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., June 14, 1913.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

Great Masters Should Sing Simple Exercises for the Phonograph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most modern writers on the subject of voice production, who have studied the psychology as well as the physiology of the voice, agree that the student should follow example rather than precept. The surest way to produce a good tone, it is said, is first to hear a good tone sung. And the best way to insure a poor tone, it seems, is to take the singer's original poor tone and try to modify it by precept and theory of voice-mechanism and the like.

Though many successful teachers do teach the mechanics of the voice and then explain their precepts by singing the correct tone, their success is to be attributed rather to the singing of the correct tone by way of example than to the precept itself. The foundation of all singing for the beginner is, then, to be imitation. Imitation—helped out perhaps by precept, by theory, by whatever else you please—but at bottom imitation. Thus say modern experts, and in so saying they apparently follow closely in the footsteps of the old Italian masters.

But where can we find a teacher with a perfect voice? I answer, In the phonograph. Let the gentlemen who are now reproducing and perpetuating all the great music of the age—let them hire us the greatest tenor in the world, the greatest soprano, the greatest alto, the greatest bass—and have them sing for us the simple exercises which we would learn. Have them sing for us the well-known vocal exercises—Sieber's, Concone's, Vaccai's—so that we can hear them sung perfectly and then sing them perfectly ourselves, or at least as nearly perfectly as our mechanism permits.

That is, to me, a tremendous possibility. And surely the great voices who were thus singled out as the best in the world to teach the rest of the world how to sing—surely they would gladly sing in such a cause and not charge too much for their services, so that their example might be before all who wish to hear and learn. F. C.

New York, June 10, 1913.

PROGRESSIVE DOBBS FERRY

Will Have a Budget Exhibit and a Village Plan Survey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the spirit of civic progress is stirring these days in the smallest as well as the largest of our communities is well illustrated in the case of Dobbs Ferry, a typical Hudson River residential village within the metropolitan commuting zone. Dobbs Ferry has not only had the courage and intelligence to have a budget exhibit within the last year, but it plans to repeat this feature of civic life every year and to mark the advance of the village as the seasons go by.

This year's budget exhibit besides calling attention to great improvements in administration and health and in school work will likewise embody a most novel and interesting feature, namely, a village plan survey. The city plan idea has already taken firm root in many of our larger municipalities. So far as known Dobbs Ferry is the only community of its type to invite the "look-ahead policy," illustrated by the village plan movement.

At the coming budget exhibit there will be two dozen or more charts which will present a comprehensive engineering and architectural scheme for village improvement, which will take into consideration causes and effects for the next generation or more. These charts will represent, of course, an unofficial plan—that is, they will not represent the work of the village administrators. At the same time they will doubtless be in harmony with improved plans now under way and will extend the field to many features of village beautification and development which have not been as yet touched upon. MADELEINE BORG.

New York, June 10, 1913.

FOOD AND PRICES.

Poor Methods of Distribution Responsible for Great Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two months ago I called attention to the fact that cabbages were not salable at wholesale in New York at $2.50 a hundred and were being fed to pigs, while the retail price was 15 and 20 cents a head.

Yesterday's dispatches from Chicago stated that potatoes in that market were sold at 18 cents per bushel, while they were still being sold at retail at 15 and 20 cents per half peck. Last year's potato crop was the greatest in our history.

Representative Helgesen of South Dakota stated that the farmers in his district would be glad to raise potatoes at 25 cents a bushel year in and year out.

It is strange that this matter of distribution is not being taken up in a business-like way. The United Fruit Company by their organized sales department distribute bananas from Jamaica and Central America so capably that they are sold in the remotest cross-roads stores at three for 5 cents, and no "corner" or fictitious advance in price is ever permitted.

Who will start the potato sales company, selling potatoes in cheese cloth bags holding a peck or half bushel, at a fair profit, say 25 per cent.? The whole "system" of distribution of our food supply is discreditable to the intelligence of the American people. Where is the Housewives' League?

JOSEPH D. HOLMES.
New York, June 13, 1913.

Fewer Arrests of Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mayor Gaynor will long be remembered for work in the direction of decreasing unnecessary arrests, and it is mighty good work, too. His work to this end has been felt not only in decreasing the arrests of adults, but of children as well. It is quite certain that the increased interest in juvenile welfare work of the last few years added very largely at first to the number of arrests of children. A certain class of inexperienced people in such service get it into their minds that bringing a child before the police would straighten out all sorts of things that they had an idea should be straightened out, and especially would furnish an opportunity to get "tabs" on the child, his family, and the like, for sociological study.

It is a mighty dangerous thing to arrest a child, and perhaps the craze to do this, happily not so strong at present, has had not a little to do with the great army of young men who have become lawless and dangerous characters in our cities.

JOHN C. COLLINS.
New Haven, Conn., June 12, 1913.

A Single Moral Standard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So the Woman's International Congress at Paris solemnly adopted a resolution demanding the same moral standard for both sexes, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall, who was one of the prominent delegates, expresses herself as thinking this resolution the most significant feature of the congress. Suppose, instead of passing resolutions, the women were to enforce their demand by either, according to delinquent men the same treatment they deal out to their fellow-sisters, or treat the latter with the same tolerance with which they look upon the lapses from virtue of men.

There is no more cruel foe to fallen women than their sisters who have not yielded to temptation; it is they who shut the door in the face of the repentant erring one. But they have placed man on a different footing, and his wrongdoing is easily condoned. If every woman proud of her rectitude will ostracize every man who leads some woman into trouble, there will be less need of vice crusades. And this the women can do without the aid of the ballot.

EDWARD C. PEARSON.
Plainfield, N. J., June 8, 1913.

WRECKS ON RAILROADS.

Broken Wheels Cause Over One-Fourth Due to Ill-Equipment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S comment on statistics of railroad accidents for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1912, as given in the accident bulletin of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, shows that in the three months ending Dec. 31, 2,957 people were killed and 31,323 injured. As THE TIMES says:

> Certainly nothing like such numbers as victims of railway accidents have mention in the newspapers that any one reader sees, and, with all proper allowances made, the record is sufficiently terrible to justify the charge that reckless disregard of human life is one of our national disgraces.

It is unfortunately true that little attention is given to the records of loss of life and injuries sustained for the most part by railroad employés, but in large and increasing proportion by the traveling public. When reference is made to the subject in the newspapers it is more in the way of comment on the facts than in the line of getting at information on the actual causes for the situation that produces the result. The annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is now ready for distribution and is sent to all applicants without expense. It is for the year ending June 30, 1912, and gives for the first time in any like reports quite full details of the causes of wrecks and accidents, not only for the year 1912, but for ten years preceding. This enables comparisons of the conditions that exist, as they have developed from year to year over a ten-year period.

The cause to which most people would attribute the greatest number of wrecks, that of broken rails, turns out by the record to stand third in the order of importance. The leading cause is broken car wheels, and particularly the breakage of car-wheel flanges, which the report states as leading all other causes. The second cause is broken axles, although the record shows but a slight increase in the same during the ten-year period, and practically none in the last five years compared with the preceding five. The third cause in the order of number of wrecks due to the same is broken rails, and the record in this particular is interesting, as it shows that in three years, 1909, 1910, and 1911, the wrecks due to broken rails were 688, while in the three years preceding, 1906, 1907, and 1908, there were 766 wrecks due to the same cause.

Considering that the traffic was much heavier in the last three years of this six-year period than the first three years, it is evident that there must have been an improvement in the rail situation, although the record for 1912 exceeds that of any previous year. The leading cause, however, broken car wheels, has steadily increased year after year and caused 29.5 per cent. of all wrecks due to failures of equipment during the eleven years covered by the report.

As the total number of wrecks due to defective equipment was 28,904 compared with 12,647 due to all defects of track and roadway, it is apparent that the main cause of the growing loss of life and injuries to passengers and employes is attributable to the condition of equipment, and that the conditions of track have been brought up to higher standards. When the many causes that are beyond the control of engineers and employes in connection with wrecks due to track conditions are considered, such as obstructions, wash-outs, &c., the fact that equipment conditions, which are always matters within better control, cause twice the number of wrecks is a serious reflection on that part of railroad operation.

Now that the facts are public to this extent, the next thing is to deal with them. Will the railroads do it or must it be left for some higher power?

ENQUIRER.
New York, June 14, 1913.

CHILDLESS COUPLES

May Find Consolation in Adopting Others' Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Topics of the Times notes the suicide of that Swiss couple who, though worth $10,000,000, young and in good health, had not found life worth living, one leading cause being childlessness. But should that be a cause—allowing as Topics suggests that they were not like some of our rich in resort of having children—of taking themselves out of the world? I know a number of childless couples who have taken children, one usually, but in several cases as many as four, and reared them as their own, and, as far as I have been able to discover, these children have been quite as creditable to their foster parents as their own might have been.

I have observed also that adopted children, as a rule, while possibly not so attractive to their foster parents as their own would have been, are usually more attractive to persons outside of the family, due to the fact that most parents are foolish in regard to their own children while they are fairly sensible as regards the rearing of other people's children. On more than one occasion I have suggested to childless friends of mine who want children that they adopt a child or two, but almost invariably they decline to do so through fear that they might get one that would turn out badly—as though their own might not have turned out worse. I don't know that there are any statistics on the subject, and I don't know the figures if there are, but I imagine that, striking an average, the adopted children of this country show up in the finals quite as creditably as do the natural product—even better, I am inclined to believe.

And still the childless couples troop lonely to their graves. W. J. L.

New York, June 13, 1913.

INSURRECTION.

Fashion, avaunt, I say!
What! Shall a man obey
When thy oppressive sway
Harrows his spirit?
Must I forever smile
Under the yoke of style
When I am irked the while,
Frantic, or near it?

Must I, on humble knee,
Bow to thy stern decree
As to the way I'll be
Trousered and hatted?
I, who have ever loved
Freedom, must I be shoved
Shopward by thee and gloved,
Coated and spatted?

I, whom a collar galls,
I in whom instinct calls
Loudly for overalls,
Flannels and so forth:
Must I be starched and pressed,
Losing all comfort lest
I may not meet the test
When thy laws go forth?

Yes, I'm afraid I must!
Yes, I must bite the dust,
Keeping my feelings thrust
Under still longer!
Hear me, O heaven! My
Standing would suffer: I
Yield, but before I die
Oh, make me stronger!

GORTON CARRUTH.

FLAGG PLANS A LIMIT FOR HIGH BUILDINGS

Suggests a Height Not to Exceed Once the Width of the Street They Face.

BUT NO LIMIT ON BIG AREAS

Would Have Buildings So Constructed as Not to Darken Streets—For a Uniform Sky Line.

Ernest Flagg, the architect who was requested by the Heights of Buildings Commission, recently appointed by Borough President McAneny, to give his views on the subject, has written the commission suggesting means for removing objections to skyscrapers. All the evils of high buildings, with the exception of ugliness, Mr. Flagg says, are due to overcrowding, and all the good of high buildings is dependent upon not overcrowding, and, therefore, he concludes, the thing to do is to prevent overcrowding while still admitting of the erection of high buildings. To get at this object, Mr. Flagg suggests: "I would establish a general level of height for all buildings, low enough to be effective in accomplishing the objects already enumerated; that is to say, equal to about once the width of the street on which the building faces, without other restrictions as to area than that the least horizontal dimensions of any court or areas left vacant for light should equal a certain proportion, say, one-tenth of the height of the wall or walls of the building to which it belongs and which inclose or partly inclose said court or open space. Then on an area sufficiently restricted, say, one-quarter of the area of the plot on which the building stands, I would allow the building to any height without other restrictions than that this part of the building be set back somewhat from the street so as not to darken it. For corner plots and plots facing an open space more liberal rules might be made than for inside plots. I would also allow an owner to dispose of his right to build high in favor of any adjoining plot."

The effects of such a system, says Mr. Flagg, would be an efficient check on the erection of high buildings and consequently a check on congestion; the protection of every owner in his fair share of the light of day; sufficient light for the streets, and, although the value of the land might be decreased in some instances, the general average of value would undoubtedly be increased; land values would be more evenly distributed; the separation of high buildings which the proposal, if adopted, would effect, would greatly lessen the fire risk; some degree of order would be obtained by the establishment of a uniform cornice line for the street façades at the general level. While placing a check on the erection of high buildings, the purpose would deny to no land owner the right to build one. Land, says Mr. Flagg, would be utilized to the greatest practicable extent.

Mr. Flagg sets forth these inconveniences of high buildings:

Too great congestion of the streets.
The shutting out of sun and light from streets and buildings.
Increase in the fire risk owing to the danger of the spread of flames from one high building to another.
Injustice as between adjoining property owners through the pre-emption of light.
The inflation of values within certain favored districts at the expense of the surrounding land.
The obligation which those inflated values imposes on owners to build high to escape ruin by taxation.
The disfigurement of the city by giving to the streets a wild, Western ragged air incompatible with dignity, order, or sobriety of appearance.

On the other hand, he says, they have advantages which are evident from the fact that we have built so many of them, and he reports the advantages thus:

When not too close together they afford most agreeable, healthy, and desirable quarters.
They increase the available floor area—a very desirable feature, especially on Manhattan Island.
They increase the value of land by permitting greater use to be made of it.
They swell the city's tax roll because they do make land more valuable.
Some of them are very good looking, and they have come to be regarded as distinctive of our type of architecture.
We are used to them, and a large part of the community do not want to give them up.

The first plan to suggest itself, Mr. Flagg says, is a simple limitation of height, such as is found in almost all European cities, and this expedient, he says, is undoubtedly the best from the aesthetic point of view. He adds:

"To me it is absolutely incomprehensible how any one can prefer the wild disorder of the American city to the dignified, restrained, and artistic arrangement of the European one, where the uniform sky lines of the ordinary buildings give an appearance of refinement and civilization to the streets and afford a suitable setting and a proper background for the public buildings, churches and monuments which rise above them."

The recent removal of street encroachments, Mr. Flagg says, has greatly improved the appearance of the streets and given them more of a metropolitan air, but the improvement, he says, would be slight in comparison to what would accrue if the skyline could be regulated.

FOR POST OFFICE PENSIONS.

President of Civil Service Employes Seeks Official Support.

A. W. McKee, President of the National Association of Civil Service Employes, in an address before several hundred Post Office employes yesterday afternoon in the Harlem Masonic Temple, at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, told of recent interviews with President Wilson and a dozen Congressmen concerning probable legislative action in the fight of the Civil Service employes for a straight pension system—a system whereby any person under Civil Service employment could resign, after twenty, twenty-five, thirty, or thirty-five years of service, and receive a pension regulated in amount by the years of service.

The interviews, said Mr. McKee, were extremely gratifying, and he added that he was certain of a favorable consideration of the straight pension bill lately drafted by Congressman James A. Hamill of New Jersey, which will probably be presented to Congress at its next regular session in December. Mr. McKee said the President was known to be in favor of a Civil Service pension bill.

As to the proposed investigation by Congress into the present Civil Service

NEW BRONX LEADER DEFIES TAMMANY

Arthur H. Murphy, Democratic County Chairman, Says He'll Have No Dictation.

BRONX COUNTY GOING ALONE

No Leader from Any County in the State Need Look In—Maguire Faction to Have a Ticket.

Arthur H. Murphy formally accepted the proferred Chairmanship of the Bronx Democratic County Executive Committee last night, and issued a declaration of independence of Tammany. The new county leader declared that he had labored to bring about the election of Eugene J. Maguire, and had previously declined the leadership for the reason, and that he now accepted because of the fact that Mr. Maguire had finally severad his connection with the organization. His statement continues:

"Malicious statements have been made that if I accepted this position I would represent interests other than those of the Bronx. The men who made those statements were either honestly mistaken or had some motive to serve which made them forget to be fair to me.

"So long as I am Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Committee of Bronx County, it will receive dictation from no leader of any county in the State of New York. The Democracy of the Bronx needs no dictation. It has men of ability, men of intelligence, and men of integrity, who can conduct its affairs with credit to the party and to the greatest good of every citizen of the county. It needs no dictation, and, I will tolerate none from any source as long as I hold this position.

"When the bill for the creation of Bronx County passed the Legislature one of the things that actuated many men to vote for it was the desire to have political autonomy, without interference and without dictation from any leader of the State, and if the time ever comes when the Democracy yof the Bronx will submit to the dictation of any man, either from within or without the county, that moment will find my resignation in the hands of the Secretary of this committee, as it was found in the hands of the Secretary of the County not long since, when the Bronx County bill hung in the balance in the State Legislature.

"So long as I am the Chairman of the Executive Committee and can prevent it, the County Committee will be neither subject to dictation from without nor bossism from within the county, and if either of such conditions ever obtain and are tolerated, then I shall cease to hold any office or be further identified with it."

The significance of Murphy's statements lies in the fact that Tammany has hoped to dictate the nomination on the Bronx county ticket this Fall, and this defiance evidently means that Tammany will not run the Bronx for a while at least, without a struggle.

Eugene Maguire and the faction of the County Committee who have bolted the regular county organization with him will probably attempt to place an opposing ticket in the field.

KNIFE TO STOP GROWTH.

Surgeons Will Operate on 15-Year-Old Giant, 6 Feet 7 Inches Tall.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Surgeons at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital are anticipating the successful outcome of an operation on a fifteen-year-old boy named John Michael, who is six feet seven inches tall, for physical overgrowth, by removing a portion of the pituitary gland from the base of his brain.

This operation has never been performed before for such a reason. The pituitary gland or pineal body is believed to control human growth, and to stop the boy from outgrowing his constitutional strength they have decided to perform an experiment shown to be successful on the dog.

Michael outgrew all his comrades and would not go to school because his fellow pupils joked him about his size, and the smaller children feared him. When he got on the trolley cars everybody tittered, and he had to stoop when he entered a door.

At home his father had to have an extra bed made for him, and at the hospital where he was undergoing the rest treatment a new cot was necessary to accommodate him.

Mentally and in other respects the boy is normal. He is simply growing beyond his strength and years, and the surgeons say that if the operation is not performed he will become afflicted with a mental disease, for the overgrowth of the body will affect his mind.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NEW YORK (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. Billinghurst, Miss E. R. Dolliver, J. W. Henry, John Langton, J. P. Leonard, L. N. Hine, Miss Nora O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Richards, Mrs. Mary Rynne, Mrs. A. H. Stern, and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Weber.

BREMEN (Bremen)—Mrs. Esther Bernstein, Miss Lena Frank, Matthew Haller, Mrs. Elizabeth Koller, Alfred Muller, Daniel Richter, Mrs. Pauline Richter, and Mrs. Marie Wagner.

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CELESTINS

EXTENDS CANCER STUDY.

Dr. Nowell's Experiments So Successful That He Gets Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 15.—The experiments of Dr. Howard W. Nowell of the Boston University Medical School in his treatment of cancer with rabbit serum have been so successful that the Governing Board of the Evans Memorial Hospital has enlarged his laboratory and appointed two physicians to assist him.

"The work has progressed further than we had any idea it would go," said Dr. Nowell to-day. "In experimental work time has to elapse, and usually a long time, before definite results can be ascertained. Many cases under my treatment were taken in the last stage of the disease. In some of these cases the pain ceased entirely, and the patients got relief after months of suffering. In some cases the pain has recurred, but never so severe as it was at first.

"I am laying plans for further work along the same lines that I am now pursuing, namely, with the rabbit serum. Experiments have been made with a human serum, but I do not expect to do anything along that line. I shall continue for two or three years along the line I am following, and I do not expect to reach definite conclusions before that time has elapsed."

BIG SIX HONORS MAXWELL.

Officers, Employers, and Public Officials at His Dinner.

In honor of Charles M. Maxwell, who for the last two years was President of Typographical Union No. 6 and who retired in favor of Marsden G. Scott, 300 members of "Big Six" gave a testimonial dinner at Shanley's yesterday afternoon. Employers were represented by Don C. Seitz, Business Manager of The World, and Charles Francis, President of the Printers' League of America. John Mitchell, newly appointed State Labor Commissioner, and Cornelius J. Ford, recently appointed Public Printer, made brief addresses, as did James H. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union; James M. Duncan, Vice President, and Mr. Scott. Charles J. Dumas, ex-President of "Big Six," who was toastmaster, presented to Mrs. Maxwell for the union a silver tea service.

"In large measure, the excellent standing of the Typographical Union is due to the fine character of its executive officers," said Mr. Mitchell. "They have promoted the respectability of trades unionism in this country. I do not know of any union that has so combined its humane issues with an excellent business administration as the Typographical Union.

"There is no better code of labor law in this country than that which exists in this State," Mr. Mitchell continued, "and the last Legislature was wise in appropriating sufficient money to carry on the work of the department. If the State must economize, don't let it be at the expense of the lives of the workers. There was a time when twice as much money was appropriated for the protection of game and fish as for the protection of the workers. If something must die, it is better that all game and fish should die than that the men and women of this State should suffer death."

Mr. Mitchell commented that if the holding up of his appointment by the Legislature had happened in Pennsylvania or Illinois, where there were many mine workers' unions, "it would have changed the political complexion of the Legislature at the next election."

Mr. Seitz complimented Mr. Maxwell on the way he had conducted his office, and said "Big Six" always had been willing to meet employers halfway.

"As an employer, I say," Mr. Francis remarked, "it is not a question of whether we ought to get together; we must get together. It is time to drop this strike talk. The employers should organize to work with the union."

Much has been accomplished by the union," said Mr. Lynch. "The printing shops are now sanitary, raising the average life of the printer from forty years almost to fifty."

Dr. Lewellyn Pratt.

The Rev. Dr. Lewellyn Pratt, pastor emeritus of the Broadway Congregational Church and President for twenty years of the Norwich Free Academy, died at his home in Norwich on Saturday. Dr. Pratt was born at Essex, Conn., on Aug. 8, 1832. In 1864 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He was Professor of Natural Science at Gallaudet College from 1866 until 1870, Professor of Latin at Knox College from 1870 to 1871, Professor of Rhetoric at Williams College from 1876 until 1880, and Professor of Homiletics at the Hartford Theological Seminary from 1880 until 1888. In 1893 Dr. Pratt became the President of the Norwich Free Academy.

Carrier-Belleuse Dead.

PARIS, June 15.—Robert Louis Carrier-Belleuse, painter and sculptor, died to-day. He was born in Paris July 4, 1848, and was the creator of many decorative works of art in France and America.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID MURRAY, a lawyer of prominence of Binghamton, died recently of apoplexy in the Royal New York Hospital in this city. Mr. Murray was the son of the late Supreme Court Justice William Murray, and at one time practiced law in this city. He later removed to Binghamton, where he was appointed United States Commissioner, but resigned after a short term of office, as his business required him to spend much time in New York City. He leaves a widow, the daughter of the late Commodore James H. Gillis, U. S. N., and six children. The burial was in the family plot in Delhi, N. Y.

BENEDICT J. TURNER, son of Mrs. Ellen Turner and the late John P. Turner, died of pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 226 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, aged 29 years.

GEORGE L. WARNER, a member of the realty firm of Baird & Warner, Chicago, is dead at his home there, aged 62 years. He was born in New Haven, Conn.

PATRICK S. McGOVERN, a car designer and builder, died on Saturday at his home, 748 Beck Street, the Bronx, aged 70 years. He was employed by the Stevenson Car Company and designed the side-seat car with the centre aisle.

HOWARD A. MOCK, a Department Superintendent of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, is dead at his home, 106 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

GUY CARLTON FRISBIE, an attorney of 133 Nassau Street, died on Saturday at his home, 34 Walnut Street, Summit, N. J. He was a graduate of the New York Law School.

Prof. JOHN WHIPPLE KING, 67 years old, a teacher and writer for agricultural papers, is dead at his home at Charlestown, R. I., from injuries received in an automobile accident.

Mrs. MALVINA S. McKAY, mother of Chester McKay, died on Saturday at her home, 325 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

JUDSON LAWSON, a retired builder and former Assemblyman from the Seventeenth Manhattan District, died on Saturday at his home, 86 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers.

Mme. CECILE BEAUMONT, who had been an inmate of the Home for the Aged in West 106th Street since her husband's death five years ago, died there on Saturday, aged 65 years.

Mrs. REBECCA SHORTER, who was born in 1809 on the homestead farm of her grandfather, Cornelius Jones, in Warwick, N. Y., is dead at her home there. The Warwick Historical Society celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary.

LOUISE V. RUSSELL, wife of Josiah J. Russell and daughter of the late Alexander and Mary Cochrane, is dead at her home, 282 Sterling Place, Flatbush. Her husband is President of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association, of which her father was also a member.

GEORGE C. STRONG, a retired merchant of Stamford, Conn., is dead at Rutland, Mass., aged 92 years. For several years he held the roque championship, and was President of the Mariners' Savings Bank and Director of the New London City National Bank.

CHARLES T. HOOGLAND, a wholesale paper dealer at 88 John Street and member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, is dead at his home, 602 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. One of his ancestors, Cornelius D. Hoogland, established in 1642 the first regular ferry service between Manhattan and Brooklyn.

DANIEL BRYAN, a direct descendant of Daniel Boone, died yesterday at his home, 83 King Street, Flushing, in his 84th. Apoplexy was ascribed as the cause. Mr. Bryan was 40 years old.

EDWARD J. DOBBINS, an attache of the District Attorney's office of Queens County, died on Saturday at a resort in Sullivan County, N. Y., where he had gone for his health.

FREDERIC BAKER, President of Baker & Williams, bonded and free warehouses, at 512 Washington Street, died yesterday at his home, 815 Fifth Avenue, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Baker was a member of the Metropolitan, University, Century, and Jekyl Island Clubs.

Miss ANNIE B. COLEMAN, who was interested in many charitable organizations, died yesterday at her home, 55 East Sixty-ninth Street, from heart disease. She was a member of the board of St. Vincent's Hospital and of the Cancer Hospital. She was a sister of the late James B. Coleman, at one time a New York Street Cleaning Commissioner.

FINDS CIVILIZATION NOT ALL A BLESSING

People Eat, Drink, and Work Too Hard, Says Dr. Eaton, and World Is Debt-Ridden.

EVERY BOURSE AT LOW EBB

Farmers Harassed with Science and Education—Men Not So Strong as They Were and Children Weaker.

"The Crushing Burden of our Civilization," was the subject of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning.

"It has long been a matter of dispute whether civilization has been a blessing or a curse," said the Dev. Dr. Eaton, "and in this city we cannot always say that it is a success. We have libraries, churches, schools, and all else, and that knowledge of science for which man has been striving, but the point is: Are we individually greater than were our fathers of a hundred years ago? Have you higher ideals and thoughts and determinations than did your father, who did not have all these advantages of the advance of civilization?

"You have observed that the values in all parts of the world are steadily going down. There is not a Bourse in the world that is not at low ebb, nor a nation that is not financially embarrassed, and in America it is just the same. Even the State of New York, supposed to be the financial centre of the world, cannot sell its bonds and must get money by a nine-months' loan. The debt of the City of New York is larger than that of the United States of America. One-half of this is due to incapacity, or criminal waste. The stocks of railroads, public utilities, and almost everything are going lower in the market. Why is this?

The Reason of It.

"Because a wonderful thing has happened. In the last hundred years science has advanced at such a rate that things are now being done that were never dreamed of before, and consequently men have more to think and worry about. To-day the man who gets a fine watch has to have a fine vest to go with it; if he has a fine hat he has to have a fine suit of clothes to go with that; if he gets a fine house he has to get fine furniture, and if he has good clothes he has to live in a house that is commensurate with his appearance. All that adds a burden to the other things, and he has to exercise his inventive faculties almost to a point of insanity. New kinds of clothes, of houses, warships and what not, have all added their burden to civilization to a point almost beyond belief.

"Fifty years ago the farmer had his oxen, a plow, a harrow and a few other utensils, and he was able to live, raise his family, and give his children a college education and die an honest, respected citizen of the republic, but to-day the farmer must have a college education, he must call upon all the demands of science and machinery. Why, who ever heard of all the things in the farming life that are heard of to-day? It seems to me that the plagues have been born with the advance of science. Everything to cause him to worry and to think about.

Eat, Drink, Work Too Hard.

"You cannot do what your father did, because you are not made of the stuff. We are eating, drinking, working too hard, and not getting rest enough, nor enough play. We are breaking down in this day of civilization, morally and intellectually.

"What shall we do about it—all this worry all the time? The answer is we must do some thinking. Not the thinking of the predigested kind that causes no effort, but some real thinking. Not the kind where women are too tired after dancing the turkey trot, drinking highballs, smoking cigarettes and other things, to read the newspapers and then spend ten dollars to go to a big ball once a week where another woman has culled the world's news and hands it out to them in a predigested form just like pap. Is there any wonder why the spirit is getting black by infidelity and the lack of faith.

"First, we must get to thinking about our own life and its relation to the world in which we live. Have your soul. Think how you can be freed from this terrible nervous exhaustion. It seems as though you are completely frazzled out in this civilization.

"There used to be a time when a boy went to school to learn, and he had some manhood, and could think when he was graduated. Now he seems to nervous and with no intellectual force left.

"Waste is the blight of our lives. As an illustration, all our public institutions are hard up, and our money is tied up in unproductive avenues.

HAWTHORNE'S "PLAY BALL."

Poem on the Game as Played for Eight Hundred "Dead Men."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 15.—Julian Hawthorne, who is editor of The Prison Magazine published in the United States Penitentiary here, has written a poem on the part baseball plays in the lives of the 800 prisoners. There is an eight-club league in the prison, and games are played every week. Hawthorne's poem, entitled "Play Ball," follows:

Eight hundred dead men hopping from their graves,
For the sun shines fair on the high graveyard wall;
Each in his blue shroud, all we mouldy knaves
Blinking like a swarm of bats, to see a game of ball.
Baseball! Corpses, all, limber up and shout again,
Every jolly stiff of us yelling like a nut!
Hey, Jack! Hi, Tom! Glad to see you out again!
Watch him pitch! Which is which? Chase him off! The scut!
Eight hundred dead men coming back to life,
When the sun shines hot on the diamond ring.
Twang, twang your banjo, tweedledee your fife!
Fatty's covering first base; line 'em out; bing!
Baseball beats 'em all! Knocks us back to life again!
That's a homer! Watch her go! What d'ye think o' that!
Good boy Jimmie! May you live to see your wife again!
Well done! Another run! They're the boys to hit!
Eight hundred "con" fans all come back to life again.
Bright shines the sun on the day that we go free!
Play ball, Mattes, all! Up and line 'em out again!
Never weaken, fight it out, what e'er the score may be.
Who said we were dead? The game has put a soul in us.
Whack the horsehide on the nose, and scoot for home base!
We'll get there, never fear, you and I and all of us.
God's the umpire, and it's up to us to hold the pace.

The poem appears in the current number of The Prison Magazine.

MISS WALTON TO WED.

Her Engagement to Frederick Wilder Bellamy Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Walton of 106 Willow Street, Brooklyn Heights, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Walton, to Frederick Wilder Bellamy.

Mr. Bellamy is a lawyer in New York, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1909. He is the son of Frederick P. Bellamy of Brooklyn, and a nephew of the late Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward."

NOT ONE WEE KISS, WIFE SAYS, FOR HER

Husband Frowns, She Charges, Whenever She Offers Such a Greeting.

SO SHE SEEKS SEPARATION

Merchant Denies the Assertion, and Alleges He Cannot Afford Alimony She Demands.

Another story of an unkissing bridegroom and a lonesomely kissless bride will be told to-day in the Supreme Court, when Justice Goff takes up the suit for a separation begun by Theresa Greenberger against Hugo Greenberger, a business man of 1,956 Third Avenue. The couple's home is at Broadway and 141st Street.

For two years Mrs. Greenberger, who is 24 years old, has lived in a kissless state with Mr. Greenberger, who is just twice her age, she alleges in her complaint. With the supporting allegations of a score of affidavits Mrs. Greenberger sets forth in substance that two years is a long time to remain unkissed, and that when each advance toward a kissing is met with frowns two years is quite long enough to remain under the same roof with a husband. She asks for $250 a month alimony and the custody of the two children.

The hearing will be on a petition from Mrs. Grecnberger for an alimony allowance and an allowance for counsel fee. She has set forth in her petition that her husband has an income of $15,000 a year from a retail shoe business and from two tenement houses valued at $60,000. The wife alleges that the merchant maintains a home in an apartment at $65 a month.

In an answer, Mr. Greenberger asserts it isn't true that he has refrained from kissing his wife. He also denies that he can afford to pay $250 a month alimony.

Sykes, McCole & Potter of 170 Broadway represent Mrs. Greenberger. Charles G. F. Wahle of 220 Broadway is the husband's counsel.

"Even in the week of our honeymoon," recites Mrs. Greenberger for the consideration of the Court, "he not only refused to kiss me at Palm Beach, but he refused to call a doctor when I became ill, telling me that $5 was too much to pay for a doctor when a drug store could give me the medicine I would begin, a few cents, and it would do just as well.

"In all our married life, Mrs. Greenberger says, he has never offered to kiss me, and he would make wry faces and growl when I attempted to kiss him. Each night on his arrival home he would begin to devise means of making me miserable. He has told me often he didn't have time for a wife and babies. He has called me names in front of the servants to humiliate me, and finally, when I was not able to stand his treatment and left, he refused to let me come back for some of my clothes."

The two were married Feb. 15, 1910.

TO PROTECT CHILD LIFE.

Children's Bureau at Washington Tells How to Cut Death Rate.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Warning every community in the Nation that the high death rate of young children is due to diseases which are to a large extent preventable, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has prepared a compilation of the steps which up-to-date cities are taking to protect child life, and will circulate it in a national campaign of diffusing child welfare ideas.

This bulletin, which will be an annual feature of the children's bureau, exhorts every locality to wage Summer campaigns to save babies' lives. Marvelous results, it is stated, have flowed from such movements in many towns. In wards of such cities as New York and Philadelphia, where systematic campaigns were undertaken, the death rate of infants decreased 30 to 40 per cent.

The bulletin describes many municipal and philanthropic activities in the direction of child welfare, such as inspection of milk supply, municipal milk dispensing stations, baby clinics, visiting nurses, instruction of mothers, and the destruction of the death-distributing fly.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Sarah Truax, who retired from the stage several years ago, after her marriage, will return next season to take the leading role in "The Garden of Allah," which will have its third season under the management of the Lieblers.

Philip Bartholomae has engaged Lucile Watson and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen for "The Bird Cage," a new play which he will produce next season.

George Arliss, in a foreign interview, announced recently that his wife, known on the stage as Florence Montgomery, would return to the stage next season and act Lady Beaconsfield to his performance in "Disraeli."

Lillian Russell will appear at the New Brighton Theatre during the week of June 23 in her lecture, illustrated by Kinemacolor, on "How to Live 100 Years."

MacNorton, "the human tank," makes his first appearance in this country on June 30 at Hammerstein's Victoria.

Special children's matinees of "Fire and Sword," Luna Park's Balkan War spectacle, will be held daily at 4:30 P. M., beginning this week.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GORDON.—June 12, 1902, 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Gordon, a son.

JOCKERS.—June 13, 872 Whitlock Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Jockers, a son.

KALB.—June 9, 629 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Kalb, a son.

LEVENBERG.—June 9, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Levenberg, a daughter.

LYTTON.—June 10, 593 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Lytton, a daughter.

SCHLOSS.—June 9, Long Beach, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Schloss, a daughter.

SILBERFELD.—June 12, Newark, N. J., to the Rev. and Mrs. J. Silberfeld, a son.

Engaged.

ALBERT—HOCHFELDER.—Rosalie S. Hochfelder to George Albert.

ANZELEVITZ—HARRIS.—Rose Harris to Benjamin Anzelevitz.

BENDER—SCHWAB.—Magdalena L. Schwab to August Bender.

BLOCK—COHN.—Minnie Cohn to Richard Block.

BLOOM—SHAPIRO.—Gertrude Shapiro to David Bloom.

CHARLES—LAHRHEIM.—Addie Lahrheim to Samuel Charles.

COHEN—BERLINER.—Elsie Berliner to Bernard Cohen.

COOPER—SCHILLER.—Miriam Schiller to Nathaniel Cooper.

CREBE—HEINSDORF.—Frances Heinsdorf to Fritz Crebe.

DORN—RICHMAN.—Rose Richman to Julius L. Dorn.

DREESE—GREENHOOT.—Tillie Greenhoot to William Dreese.

FELDMAN—BELLER.—Anna Beller to Harold Feldman.

FELDSTEIN—KAISER.—Sara Kaiser to N. Harry Feldstein.

FISCHER—MACHIZ.—Augusta Machiz to Emil E. Fischer.

GEIST—SAWYER.—Florence Sawyer to Bernard Geist.

GOLDSTEIN—SINGER.—Rose A. Singer to Hyman B. Goldstein.

GREENBAUM—SCHWEISHEIMER.—Augusta Schweisheimer to Emil J. Greenbaum.

HARVEY—MANILLA.—Dorothy Manilla to Harold G. Harvey.

KALISH—ASNPACHER.—Nathania Asnapcher to Abram Kalish.

KARK—BRUCKENFELD.—Etta Bruckenfeld to Charles Kark.

KOTLOWITZ—ZUCKERMAN.—Jennie Zuckerman to Jerome Kotlowitz.

LANDSBERG—GREDITZER.—Clarice H. Greditzer to Sigmund C. Landsberg.

LEBERMAN—HARRIS.—Esther Harris to Herman Leberman.

LEHMAN—HARLEM.—Edith Harlem to Emil Lehman.

LESSER—LOWENTHAL.—Selma Lowenthal to Arthur Lesser.

LIPKA—ENOCH.—Flora Enoch to Louis Lipka.

LUSTGARTEN—REUTER.—Adelaide Reuter to Harry Lustgarten.

OSHRIN—GOODMAN.—Emma Goodman to Harry H. Oshrin.

RAZVID—FRANK.—Jeannette Frank to Louis Razvid.

REISMAN—SALOMON.—Florence Salomon to Irving Reisman.

Engaged.

ROBINOWITZ—SUCHER.—Rose Sucher to I. Robinowitb of Brooklyn.

ROSENFELD—GUSFIELD.—Bessie Gusfield to Joseph Rosenfeld.

ROSENZWEIG—SIEGEL.—Clara Siegel to Mitchell Rosenzweig.

SAKIN—SARFATY.—Anna Sarfaty to Charles P. Sakin.

SAMLOVITZ—SPANDAU.—Sadie Spandau to Leo Samlovitz.

SCHILLER—SCHWEITZER.—Jeannette Schweitzer to Dr. A. Noah Schiller.

STARK—STRAUSS.—Hattie Strauss to Dr. Nathan N. Stark.

STEITZ—REN.—Helen M. Ren to George M. Steitz.

SUMBERG—BRENNER.—Lilian Brenner to Joseph Sumberg.

THOMPSON—HOLMES.—Clara Holmes to Howard E. Thompson.

WENDELKEN—GLINICK.—Elana Glinick to William H. Wendelken.

WINNICK—LEWIS.—Gertrude Lewis to Joseph Winnick.

Married.

GOLDBERGER—HAWKSHAW.—On Sunday, June 15, 1913, at the "Piermont," Arverne, L. I., Bessie Hawkshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Davis, to Dr. Lewis Arthur Goldberger.

JOHNSON—FLAGG.—On Thursday, June 12, at Collegiate Church, by Rev. Peter H. Milliken, Alice May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Flagg, to Carroll Wightman Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Spear Johnson.

SOUTHWICK—TUFTS.—On Saturday, June 14, 1913, at the home of the bride, Brookline, Mass., by Dr. Harris G. Hale, Dorothy Jewell, daughter of Mrs. Frederick C. Tufts, to Lewis Switzer Southwick of Brooklyn, N. Y.

STANLEY—TIMOLAP.—Saturday, June 14, at Riverside, Park Bank, N. J., by the Rev. Pastal Harrower, Alma Duyon, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Duyon Timolap, to Robert Fulton Stanley.

BAUM—BARIN.—June 8, Selma Barin to Alexander Baum.

DAVIS—RUSSELL.—June 14, Viola H. Russell to Leonard M. Davis.

FICKER—STEINBERG.—June 10, Edna Steinberg to Ferdinand J. Ficker.

FOSTER—COLLINS.—June 14, Edith Collins to Edgar Foster.

HANNIGAN—BOLGER.—June 9, Anastasia Bolger to George A. Hannigan.

HARRIS—TAYLOR.—June 15, Victoria M. Taylor to Isidor H. Harris.

HIRSCHLER—VAN PRAAG.—June 12, Essie Van Praag to Herbert Hirschler.

HOWSON—BENJAMIN.—June 14, Julia De F. Benjamin to Roger S. Howson.

ITTER—SMALLWOOD.—June 14, Gladys M. Smallwood to Julian E. Itter.

KEITH—BERGERE.—June 10, Marie Bergere to David H. Keith.

LEVY—ALTMAN.—June 14, Annie Altman to Jacob Levy.

PADWEE—GOLDSHEAR.—June 12, Frances Goldshear to Ben Padwee.

PHILLIPS—LEVINE.—June 15, Pauline Levine to Jacob Phillips.

TRAUB—LUCK.—June 12, Lillian Luck to Berthold Traub.

WARD—LETCHER.—June 13, Marion H. Letcher to Horatio J. Ward.

WORMS—BAUMGVAS.—June 10, Leah Baumgvas to A. A. Worms.

Brooklyn.

CATLIN—CHAPMAN.—June 11, Bertha Chapman to Reginald W. Catlin.

FITHIAN—WIGTON.—June 14, Clara Wigton to Bertram P. Fithian.

SCHOTTLER—PADT.—June 11, Dorothy M. Quadt to Frank H. Schottler.

Long Island.

SIEGEL—MILLER.—June 8, Far Rockaway, Edith Miller to Benjamin Siegel.

Newark.

ROOS—JOSEPHS.—June 8, Newark, Corinne C. Josephs to Sylvain V. Roos.

Died.

ADAMS.—At his residence, 106 East 70th St., Saturday, June 14, Walter Wood Adams. Funeral service at the house Tuesday, June 17, 8 P. M. Interment at Rochester, N. Y., upon arrival of Empire State Express Wednesday, June 18. Rochester papers please copy.

BADEAU.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., on June 15, 1913, Carroll de Ralsmes, son of Carroll Badeau and the late Natalie de Raismes Badeau, aged 23 months. Funeral private.

BAKER.—Entered into rest at her home, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, June the fourteenth, Elizabeth Cebra, wife of the late Jeremiah Baker, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence Tuesday, June 17, at half-past three o'clock.

BAKER.—Frederic Baker, son of the late Josiah Whitney and Abigail Bates Baker, Sunday, June 15, in his eighty-third year. Funeral service at his late residence, 815 5th Av., on Wednesday, June 18, 10 A. M.

CALDWELL.—Sarah, wife of the late Richard Caldwell and daughter of the late Rev. Robert H. Beattie, D. D., at Salisbury Mills, N. Y., June 13, 1913. Funeral service at the Salisbury Home, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

CHANDLER.—At Summit, N. J., June 14, 1913, Anna H., widow of Rev. Frank Chandler, D. D. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 35 Beekman Road, Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, June 17, at 11:30 A. M.

COLEMAN.—On Sunday, June 15, Annie B., sister of Bernard F. and the late James S. Coleman. Funeral from her late residence, 58 A. Lexington Av., at 8:30 A. M., Wednesday, June 18, thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment in the family plot at Madison, N. J. Special funeral train leaves D. L. & W. R. R. Station, Hoboken, at 11 o'clock.

DARLING.—On Saturday evening, June 14, 1913, at his late residence, Deal Beach, N. J., Theodore S. Darling, in his 67th year. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Kensico, N. Y., at convenience of family. Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

DOBBINS.—Edward John Vaughn, only and well-beloved son of John and Anna Dobbins, on Friday, June 13, at Syracuse. Sullivan County, N. Y. Requiem at St. Michael's Church, Flushing, N. Y., 10 A. M. Tuesday morning, June 17. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his home, 80 Delaware St., Flushing, N. Y.

DORSEY.—On June 12, in the 69th year of her age, Sarah H. Dorsey, at her home, Colorado Springs, Col.

GOLDMAN.—Harry, 508 West 152d St., on Saturday night, at 9:45 P. M. Funeral services will be held at his home on Tuesday, June 17. Philadelphia and Altoona papers in general please copy.

HEALEY.—On June 15, Walter F. Healey, beloved husband of Adella N. Healey. Funeral from the residence of his father, Edward J. Healey, 42 Barrow St., on Wednesday, June 18, at 9:45 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av. Mass at 10 A. M.

HOOGLAND.—Entered into rest Saturday evening, June 14, 1913, Charles T. Hoogland, in his 59th year. Funeral service at his residence, 602 St. Mark's Avenue, Tuesday evening, June 17, at 7:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

JOHNSON.—Loftus H., suddenly, at Portsmouth, N. H. Interment private, Baltimore, Md. Baltimore papers please copy.

KOHLER.—In Paris, on June 4, Charles Kohler, in his 45th year, beloved husband of Vera M. Kohler. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Tuesday, June 17, at 10:30 A. M.

LAWSON.—
The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York. Executive offices, 20 West 44th St.

Brothers: With profound sorrow announcement is made of the death of Brother Judson Lawson, on June 14, for nineteen years a member of the Society, serving faithfully on the School Committee in 1899, and from 1911 until the time of his death on the Sinking Fund Committee. Members are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 86 Landscape Av., Yonkers, on Monday, June 16, at 8 P. M. Subway train to Van Cortlandt Station, Yonkers trolley to Caryl Av.

GEORGE D. HILYARD, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

MARTIN.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Sunday, June 15, 1913, Anna Martin, in the 25th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 152 Central Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Monday evening, June 16, at 8 o'clock.

McKAY.—On Saturday, June 14, 1913, Malvina Smith McKay. Funeral service at her late residence, 325 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 16, at 8 P. M.

NORRIS.—At Cortland, N. Y., June 14, 1913, Brainard T. Norris, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, 2 East Main St., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Cortland. Elizabeth, N. J. papers please copy.

ORR.—Margaret. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.) Monday, 1 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

PRATT.—At Norwich, Conn., on June 14, after a long illness, the Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D. D., Pastor Emeritus of Broadway Congregational Church and President of the Norwich Free Academy, in his 81st year. Funeral service at the church on Wednesday, June 18, at 2:30 P. M.

RUSSELL.—On Saturday, June 14, 1913, Horace Russell, in his 76th year. Funeral at his residence, 47 Park Av., Monday, June 16, at 10:30 o'clock.

SCHENCK.—At Rye, N. Y., on June 14, Harriet Chesebrough, wife of Charles Stewart Schenck and daughter of the late Philip R. Kearny of New York City. Funeral services at her late residence, Rye, N. Y., on June 16, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

SHORTER.—On Friday, June 13, 1913, Edwin A. Shorter. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 414 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 16, at 2 P. M.

SHORTER.—Edwin A. Shorter. Masonic funeral. Atlantic Lodge brethren are requested to attend at 2:30 P. M. sharp June 16 at 414 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

JOHN WORDSWORTH DAWSON, Master.

TIFFANY & Co.

NEW YORK—FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PARIS—25 RUE DE LA PAIX

LONDON—221 REGENT STREET, W.

Died.

McGUIRK.—James J., 217 7th Av., June 13. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

McPARTLAND.—James, 177 Baltic St., June 14. Funeral June 18.

MONSEES.—William H. D., 175 Chauncey St., June 13, aged 3.

MOORE.—Laura E., 1,013 8th Av., June 14. Funeral private.

ROWAN.—Mary, 282 Warren St., June 14. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

RUSSELL.—Louise V., 282 Sterling Place, June 14. Funeral service to-day.

STROHM.—Emma, 344 Atlantic Av., June 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

TURNER.—Benedict J., 226 Pearl St., June 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WINDSPERGER.—Max, 392 Gates Av., June 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BROWN.—Joseph, Woodhaven, June 13, aged 43. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FINN.—Margaret, Astoria, June 14. Funeral to-morrow.

LEONARD.—Francis M., Woodside, June 14. Funeral notice later.

Newark.

DI RISIO.—Frank, 274 Fairmount Av., June 14, aged 20 months.

FRANKS.—Amelia, 37 Columbia St., June 14, aged 40. Funeral notice later.

HAGGERTY.—Thomas, 30 Hamburg Place, June 13. Funeral to-morrow, 8 A. M.

HUNT.—Elizabeth S., June 14, aged 74. Funeral 380 Broad St., to-morrow.

McSHEA.—Dorothea, 107 Sheffield St., June 13, aged 7. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

QUINN.—William, 281 Warren St., June 13. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

RICHARDS.—Philip, June 14, aged 61. Funeral 202 Ferry St.

STRIKER.—Alois, 40 Holland St., June 13, aged 47. Funeral to-day, 7:30 A. M.

Westchester County.

McLOUGHLIN.—John A., Tarrytown, June 14. Funeral notice later.

WIXSON.—Joanna, White Plains, June 13. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

In Memori

SAY PLANS MENACE PARK ON HEIGHTS

Ft. Washington Property Owners Assert Central's Proposals Will Depreciate Real Estate.

ASK STOVER TO INTERVENE

"Open Cut" Construction Would Kill Beautiful Trees and Mar Park's Appearance, They Say.

The destruction of Fort Washington Park and the depreciation of realty values in that neighborhood are feared by property holders in Washington Heights if the report of the Committee on Terminal Improvements of the Board of Estimate, which comes up for a hearing on Tuesday, June 24, is adopted. These property owners have called upon Park Commissioner Stover to protect the park, and this letter was sent to him last Wednesday by Henry de Forest Baldwin on behalf of Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Dr. Charles V. Paterno, Mrs. Samuel W. Weiss, R. R. Fogel, Joseph Hamershlag, and some twenty others whose real estate holdings adjacent to the park aggregate some $4,000,000.

New York, June 11, 1913.

Charles B. Stover, Commissioner of Parks, New York City:

Dear Sir—I beg to call your attention to what appears to be a considerable difference between the report of the Committee on Terminal Improvements, presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on March 28, 1913, and the plans supplemental thereto filed on May 15. Particularly I call your attention to sheet 28 of these supplemental plans providing for railroad construction through Fort Washington Park.

The report, on pages 8 to 10, states that a sub-surface easement through the park is to be granted to the railroad, which will in no way affect the use or enjoyment of the park by the public. The plan shows "Open-cut construction" of the railroad or a high-roofed structure projecting above the present surface, ninety feet wide, for the entire length of the park, about 3,300 linear feet, except for a distance of about 500 feet, where the plan does not indicate anything as to the type of construction, but tunnel construction is left to be inferred. As the surface of the ground over the section proposed to be tunneled is only slightly higher than through the part where open-cut construction is planned, it is very likely that there would not be sufficient depth of cover to provide for tunneling even the 500 feet, and we probably have to look forward to open-cut construction throughout the entire length of the park.

It is hardly to be assumed that the text of the report was purposely framed to give the impression that the railroad line would be a tunnel under the park if it were not the expectation of the signers of the report and the distinguished landscape architects who advised them that it was feasible to carry out the plan by tunnel construction and therefore we must assume that when the engineers came to make the plan, which was filed much later than the report itself, it was found impossible to provide for the method of construction indicated in the report.

The result of constructing the railroad according to this plan ought to be clearly understood before it is adopted. One of the objects proposed in acquiring this park was to preserve one of the most remarkable groves of tulip trees in the vicinity of New York, which is located along the borders of Sunset Lane, directly in the line of the proposed cut, and which would necessarily be destroyed thereby. It must also be borne in mind that the construction of an open cut from 20 to 70 feet in depth, such as is shown upon the plan, will also destroy the adjoining lands for a width of from 50 to 100 feet on both sides of the cut where the contractors' derricks and other plant would be located and material excavated from the cut would be temporarily deposited.

This means that a swath about 250 feet wide and at least 2,800 feet long (equal to about 1,500,000 square feet) of park, which is now beautifully wooded, would be absolutely ruined for park purposes for many years to come, and the public would be deprived to a great extent of access to and enjoyment of the remainder of the park west of the railroad during the period of construction. An examination of the plans shows that little will eventually be left of the park between Riverside Drive and the present railroad, and whatever park there may be in the future will result from an artificial treatment of the present cut, proposed to be abandoned, and the filling in and replanting of the new cut. This means the complete destruction of the park as it is now. And in order to contribute to this devastation the city proposes to pay $1,500,000. May I inquire if you have estimated the cost of developing as a park the abandoned railroad cut and reconstructing the park after the proposed devastation is accomplished?

Although the committee's report states that the Park Department's landscape architect confirmed their conclusions, no reference is made to the approval of the plans having been obtained from you, and I would urge upon you the importance of giving this matter your personal attention, feeling confident that when you study the plans in relation to the park you will realize the havoc that would be wrought and that you will take steps to safeguard the park.

In the hope that they may be of assistance to you in arriving at an understanding in this matter I transmit herewith the following plans prepared by George C. Wheeler, city surveyor: Small scale plan, profile and cross sections showing the proposed railroad construction. Large scale cross section sheet showing present surface and proposed construction at eight different places in the park. Plan and profiles showing details of present and proposed railroad route and location of stakes set to mark the easement and cross-section lines.

I make this request on my own behalf, and on behalf of Mrs. J. Hood Wright Dr. Charles V. Paterno, Mrs. Samuel W. Weiss, R. R. Fogel, Joseph Hamershlag, and about twenty other owners named on the inclosed list representing property assessed at about $4,000,000. Respectfully yours,

HENDY DE FOREST BALDWIN.

This list of property owners with the tax valuation of their land whose houses overlook Fort Washington Park and who are opposed to the proposed plans for handling the Central's tracks there, was enclosed in Mr. Baldwin's letter:

Estate of B. Fischer, $218,500; James Harden, $41,000; W. M. Kingsley, $84,000; Dr. Charles V. Paterno, $108,000; Trosachs Realty Corporation, $30,000; Trebia Realty Company, $195,000; Miami Realty Company, $117,000; Henry Morgenthau, $139,000; Sonn Brothers, $882,000; Constantin Riegger, $97,000; Mrs. Samuel W. Weiss, $186,000; Chelsea Realty Company, $15,000; James N. Butterly, $9,460; Munden Construction Company, $165,000; Henry Degenhardt, $60,000; William B. Sommerville, $247,000; Fort Vley Construction Company, $185,000; Isadore Baer, $100,000; La Fontaine Avenue Realty Company, $150,000; Birch Realty Company, $300,000; R. R. Fogel, $123,500; P. Grassi, $19,500; Altavista Holding Company, $39,000; Mrs. J. Hood Wright, $460,000; Fort Washington Realty Company, $202,000; Emmay Realty Company, $81,000, and William Delancey Ward, $66,500.

John Purroy Mitchel, ex-President of the Aldermen, and now Collector of the Port, Controller Prendergast, George McAneny, President of the Borough, and Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, are the members of a committee appointed to study the railroad situation, with a view to having the tracks of the New York Central on the upper west side put under ground or roofed over. This committee has had the proposed improvements by the New York Central on Mannattan Island under consideration since June 10, 1910. These embrace changes of grade, relocation and widening of the right of way from the city line to St. John's Park. This takes in the most picturesque part of Fort Washington Park. In the beginning the railroad company proposed a six-track line through the park, over the route now occupied by their tracks.

To this the committee objected, and the New York Central compromised, by offering to widen the cut so as to carry a four-track line. For some reason, which has not been explained, this offer was not accepted, and the matter was referred to a sub-committee which in 1912 confirmed the conclusions of the committee, but the sub-committee suggested that in place of building the four-track road the railroad should run its tracks under the park by tunnel and abandon the present right of way, which consists of two tracks.

As soon as the proposal to tunnel was made the company objected on the ground of expense, and asserted that tunnelling could not be done for less than $1,800,000, whereas the widening of the present cut to accommodate four tracks, and which the company would undertake, would cost only $300,000. The committee thereupon made a tentative agreement that the city would stand an expense of $1,500,000, which would be the difference between the widening of the present cut and boring the tunnel. The committee prepared plans for the underground road, but when these plans were examined it was discovered that instead of providing for tunnel construction through most of the park, there would be an excavation for an open cut 90 feet wide.

In speaking of the proposed method of running the Central's tracks under Fort Washington Park, Dock Commissioner Smith said yesterday:

"It is a matter that belongs to the Committee on Terminal Improvements of the Board of Estimate. But, in the absence of Borough President McAneny and Controller Prendergast, I am willing to answer the question from my own point of view, inasmuch as the Dock Department has considerable interest in this question of New York Central west side plans, and in order to correct what seems to be a misapprehension on the part of certain persons interested in the Washington Heights district. I call attention to the report of the Committee on Terminal Improvements, which says:

> It (the railroad) has agreed to reduce the number of main line tracks from the ship canal to the southerly boundary of Fort Washington Park from six to four, and to carry the four tracks under Fort Washington Park in tunnel along the line suggested by the sub-committee.

"I am fully convinced that so far as the city is concerned the residents of that locality can rest assured that the railroad company will not be permitted to make any cut and cover at that particular point, thereby marring the beauty of the park. I think, also, that it was never intended that this should be done."

A Bit Vague.

Billy Blamey, chief elevator man in the Wysor Block, Muncie's largest office building, is accustomed to being asked vague questions by those who ride with him, but he was somewhat taken aback the other day when a negro gaunt and very black, got into the lift with this remark:

"Ah don't know wheah Ah's goin' and Ah don't know his name, but he wears a soft hat."—Indianapolis News.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:28|Sun sets..7:32|Moon sets..2:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:38	5:47	11:29	12:00
Governors Island	6:03	6:20	12:07	12:10
Hell Gate	7:53	8:10	1:47	1:50

Arrived—Sunday, June 15.

SS New York, Southampton, June 7.
SS Bremen, Bremen, June 8.
SS Floride, Havre, May 31.
SS Pannonia, Gibraltar, June 5.
SS Helredale, Rio Janeiro, May 22.
SS Honduras, Mobile, June 5.
SS Grenada, Port Spain, June 6.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, June 12.
SS Norden, Calbarien, June 10.
SS Kentucky, Boston, June 14.
SS Amenia, Newport News, June 12.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, June 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Touraine	Havre	June 7
Columbia	Glasgow	June 7
Mississippi	Havre	June 7
Colon	Colon	June 8
Ikbal	Hamburg	June 8
Erlangen	Bremen	June 1
Brazos	San Juan	June 10
Algonquin	Rio Domingo	June 5
Napo	Barbados	June 8
Minnehaha	London	June 7
Venezia	Naples	June 4
Finland	Antwerp	June 7
Albinga	Inagua	June 12
Orotava	Bermuda	June 12
Proteus	New Orleans	June 11
Antilla	Tampico	June 9
El Mundo	Galveston	June 10

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	June 10
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	June 7
Ryndam	Rotterdam	June 7
Australia	Shields	June 3
Baron Tweedmouth	Middlesbor'gh	May 31
Korona	St. Thomas	June 12
Bayamo	Havana	June 7
Tivives	Port Limon	June 9
Concho	Galveston	June 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	June 14
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	June 7

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Imperator	Hamburg	June 11
Thames	Colon	June 10
Niagara	Havre	June 7
Algonquin	Turks Island	June 13
Antilla	Tampico	June 12
Havana	Havana	June 14
Lurlstan	Matanzas	June 12
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	June 13
Etonian	Antwerp	June 4
Kaiser Frans Josef I.	Algiers	June 8
El Norte	Galveston	June 12
Comal	Key West	June 14
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

Santa Clara, Havana	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail. 12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Progreso, Trinidad	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Campania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Fitzpatrick, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mendoza, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Aidan, Barbados	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Campania mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 1,140 miles E. at noon; due 17th, 6:30 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Niagara, Havre to New York, was 700 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 17th, 8:30 A. M. French Line.
SS Finland, Antwerp to New York, was 650 miles E. at noon; due 17th, 10:30 A. M. Red Star Line.
SS Venezia, Marseilles to New York, was 340 miles E. at noon.
SS Minnehaha, London to New York, was 450 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 16th, late, or early 17th. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Columbia, Glasgow to New York, was 163 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 16th, 8 A. M. Anchor Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York to Liverpool, was 432 miles W. at noon; due Fishguard 16th, 12:30 P. M. Cunard Line.

BROW HEAD.

SS Kroonland, New York to Antwerp, was 150 miles W. at 12:36 P. M. Red Star Line.
SS Cleveland, New York to Hamburg, was 300 miles W. at 2:30 A. M.; due Plymouth 16th, 1:30 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 30 miles N. of Lookout at 6 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 640 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 394 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 635 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Antilla, Tampico to New York, was 1,044 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 146 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Orotava, Bermuda to New York, was 326 miles S. E. of Ambrose Channel at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 255 miles S. W. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 60 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Rayo, Baton Rouge to New York, was 300 miles S. at 7 A. M.
SS Tivives, Colon to New York, was 465 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Eocene, Baton Rouge to New York, was 70 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 9 A. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 355 miles W. of Tortugas at 5 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caronia, at Liverpool, June 15.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, at Bremen, June 15.
SS President Grant, at Hamburg, June 15.
SS Cincinnati, at Plymouth, June 15.
SS California, at Moville, June 15.
SS Ivernia, at Fiume, June 15.
SS Kansas, at Port Said, June 15.

Sailed.

SS Carmania, from Queenstown, June 15.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, June 14.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, June 13.

Passed.

SS Barbarossa, New York for Genoa, passed St. Michaels.

On Steamship Piers.

Double postage is required except for Sea Post vessels. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Cunard, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, White Star, New York and Cuba Mail, New York and Porto Rico, Panama, and Red D Lines sail between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., supplementary mails are opened on the steamship piers one and a half hours before sailing time and close ten minutes before sailing time. There is no pier supplementary mail for the Cunard Wednesday steamers sailing at 1 A. M., but supplementary mail, prepaid double postage, is accepted at the Foreign Station after the close of the regular mail and up to 10:30 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... June 16
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru ..... June 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline ..... June 19
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Manuka ..... June 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... June 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ..... July 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 16; Sydney, May 17; Auckland, May 22, and Wellington, May 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. and 7:20 P. M. June 12, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, June 17.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light variable winds.

Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except probably local showers in south portion; light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate east and southeast winds.

Western Texas, Utah, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Oklahoma and Missouri—Generally fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

Ohio and Indiana—Fair and continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday; light to moderate southwest winds.

Illinois—Generally fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate southwest winds.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; light to moderate west winds.

Asking Questions.

Last Sunday, says our informant, a bunch of nice young men went through Cleveland, asking questions. One of these young men met up with another young man and started his catechism as follows:

"Do you drink?"
"No, sir."
"Why don't you drink?"
"My boss doesn't like it, my customers won't stand for it, and my conscience won't let me."
"Three very wonderful and practical reasons. What is your business?"
"I'm a bartender."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"College Special" to INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACES at Poughkeepsie. SATURDAY, JUNE 21st. Str. ADIRONDACK of the HUDSON NAVIGATION CO. Round Trip $1.50. Str. lv. Pier 32 N. R., (foot of Canal St.) at 9:45 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:15 A. M.; Yonkers 11 A. M., landing passengers at Poughkeepsie in time to board observation train which will leave Highlands at 3:30. First race scheduled for 4 P. M. Str. Adirondack returns to N. Y. at close of races, calling at Yonkers and W. 129th St. en route. Tickets at all local ticket offices of Line, at McBride & Co., 71 Broadway, and Tyson Ticket Offices at hotels. Dining service a la carte. Music. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO., Pier 32 N. R. Phone Spring 9400.

PASSENGER SERVICE RESUMED

Providence Line TO Providence and Boston

Effective June 20

Those Famous Fall River Line Steamers

Providence and Plymouth

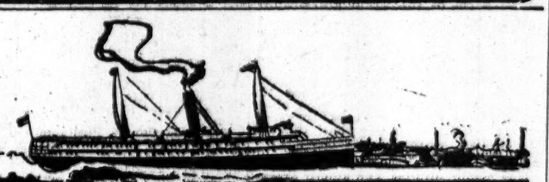
in service.

Will leave New York, Pier 15, N. R., foot of Barclay St., daily except Sundays at 6 P. M.
Returning leave Providence, Fox Point Wharf, daily except Saturdays at 8 P. M.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway

General Office: Pier 14, N. R.

New England Steamship Company



NEW YORK to PORTLAND

Whether for pleasure or business the way to Portland at this time of year is by water.

The sea just now is at perfection. Every mile is full of interest. The day and night at sea are a rest and a delight. You entirely escape the noise and dust and fatigue of ordinary travel.

Staterooms, service and cuisine aboard the steel steamships North Land and North Star leave nothing to be desired. Wireless.

Fares lower than by rail.

Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P.M. Also Monday beginning June 23 at 10.30 A.M. Fare, $8; round trip, $10.

Tickets at Pier and 290 Broadway, also Tourist and New York Transfer Co. offices throughout the city.

Maine Steamship Line—Eastern Steamship Corporation

ALL-the-WAY-by-WATER

To Boston AND NEW ENGLAND POINTS

FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILA. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE

Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod, and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Week days, Lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Lv. foot of East 22d St., 3:30 P. M., Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at Cortlandt Street and Tourist Offices. City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near General Office, Pier 14, N. R.

PROVIDENCE LINE

COMMENCING JUNE 20, 1913

Daily except Sundays, Lv. Pier 15, N. R., foot of Barclay St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE

Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., Week days, 6:00 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE

SHORT VACATIONS & WEEK END OUTINGS

AFFORDING PLEASURE AND ABSOLUTE REST.

A Delightful Short Sea Trip.

Within view of the Jersey and Maryland Coast the entire journey.

OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK and RICHMOND, VA.

Old Dominion Line

The only direct line to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk without change. Steamers are all equipped with Marconi Wireless Telegraph system.

Round Trip Tickets Including Meals and Stateroom Berth

New York to Norfolk or Old Point Comfort & return. $14.00

New York to Richmond, Va. & return $15.00

Steamers sail every week day at 3.00 P. M. Tickets and stateroom reservations Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., New York. Telephone 3900 Franklin. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Also Tickets that Include All Expense Ashore and Afloat $18.50.

W. L. Woodrow, Traffic Manager. J. J. Brown, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

PEOPLE'S LINE CITIZENS' LINE

To Albany and Troy.
PEOPLE'S LINE. Fare One Way, $2.00; Round Trip, $3.50.
CITIZENS' LINE, Round Trip Tickets, limited to 5 days, $3.00.
Ten-ride commutation books—one way tickets—$15.
Service de luxe. Dining service a la carte. Music.
People's Line Str. lv. Pier 32, N. R. (foot of Canal St.) daily at 6 P. M.; W. 129th St. at 6:45 P. M., and on Saturdays and Sundays Yonkers 7 P. M.; Poughkeepsie 11 P. M.
Citizens' Line Str. lv. Pier 32, N. R., at 6 P. M.; W. 129th St. at 6:30 P. M., and every evening except Sat. and Sun. Yonkers at 7 P. M.; Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M. Direct connection with Lake George, Lake Champlain, the Adirondacks, and other points north, east, and west.
New Steamer Berkshire leaves New York on odd dates.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO., Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Steamers leave Desbrosses St. 6:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily except Sunday. Direct rail connection. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer WASHINGTON IRVING makes up trips Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACES
Poughkeepsie, Saturday, June 21st.
Strs. ROBERT FULTON and ALBANY will run as boat race specials, leaving Desbrosses St., 9:40 and 10:45 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 and 11 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 and 11:20 A. M.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 36, East River, foot of Pike Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River Steamboat Co. Write for booklet.

BOSTON $2.40 BAY STATE LINE

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Stateroom $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, N. R., Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 32d St. WRITE FOR SUMMER FOLDER.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

OBSERVATION & TOURIST around Manhattan Island daily. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30.

50-MILE OCEAN TRIP $1.00

YACHT HALCYON to Sandy Hook Lightship, Forts and Quarantine, 1:15 p.m. Phone Broad 3373.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT CLIFTON AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND Daily & Sunday, 10:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M. Leave West 44th St. Tels. 5415 Bryant.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60 N.R. New "OLYMPIC"

LONDON—PARIS via Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

July 5 10.00 A.M. Aug. 2
AUG. 23 SEPT. 13

OTHER SAILINGS
Majestic, June 21, noon July 12 Aug. 9
Oceanic, June 28, noon July 19 Aug. 16

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Adriatic June 19, noon | Cedric ..... July 3
Celtic ..... June 26, noon | Baltic ..... July 10

Boston—Mediterranean—Italy
Cretic, June 28, 4 P. M.; Canopic, July 10

American Pier 62, N. R.

N. Y., Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton
New York June 20, 10 am. | Philadelphia ..... July 11
St. Paul ..... June 27, 10 am. | New York ..... July 18

Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minneh'a Je.21, 10:30a.m | Minnetonka ..... July 5
Minnewaska Je. 28, 1 P.M. | Minneapolis ..... July 12

Red Star Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A.M.

N.Y.-London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Finland ..... June 21 | Kroonland ..... July 5
Lapland ..... June 28 | Zeeland ..... July 12

PASSENGER DEPT., 9 B'way, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse ..... June 17
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm ..... June 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II ..... June 24

Fast Mail Sailings.

Berlin ..... June 19
Sierra Nevada (direct) ..... June 21
Bremen ..... July 3

London—Paris—Bremen

Baltimore-Bremen direct; one cabin (II); Wednesdays.

Sailings on SATURDAY for THE MEDITERRANEAN

Prinzess Irene ..... July 5
Koenig Albert ..... Aug. 2

NORWAY—POLAR REGIONS
July 5, from Bremen

Through rates from New York to Egypt, India, Far East, and SOUTH AMERICA, via EUROPE. Largest, Newest, Finest Ships in this Service.

AROUND THE WORLD Independent Trips $618

In 1912 the North German Lloyd carried more passengers in all classes, First, Second and Steerage—eastbound and westbound—North Atlantic service, than any other line.

OELRICHS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD

MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA

The fastest steamers in the world
MAURETANIA LUSITANIA

Queenstown, Fishguard, Liverpool.
Campania, Jun.18, 1 a.m. | *Mauretania, July 23 | A.M.
Carmania, Jun.28,10 a.m. | Carmania, Aug. 2, 10 a.m.
*Mauretania, July 2 | A.M. | Campania, Aug. 6,1 A.M.
Campania, July 9, 1 a.m. | Carmania, Aug. 13, 5 p.m.
Caronia, July 16, 10 a.m. | *Mauretania, Aug. 20 | A. M.
*Does not call at Queenstown. Eastbound.

Mediterranean — Adriatic Service

Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
PANNONIA, June 24 | IVERNIA, July 10
CARPATHIA, July 2 | SAXONIA, July 29
Round the World trips, $498. Special through rates to Expo. India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. †Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.

Mendoza, June 18. | Louisiana, July 3.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

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S. S. "Rotterdam," 24,170 Tons. 64 Days, $400 up. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK,
10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N.R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks Str. "Taurus"

Daily from Pier 1, N. R., only at 8:20 A. M. Fare weekdays 75 cents. Sundays $1.00. Accommodations for ladies. Stewardess in attendance.

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Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to All Points.

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PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.75
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SATURDAYS { From Franklin St., 1:30 & 3 P.M. West 129th St., 2:00 & 3:30 P.M.
SUNDAYS { From Franklin St. ..... 9:00 A.M. West 129th St. ..... 9:30 A.M.
*Newburgh and Lower Landings only.

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World's Largest Ship
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Saturday . . July 19, 10 a.m.
Saturday . . Aug. 9, 11 a.m.
and every three weeks thereafter.
Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in HAMBURG on seventh day.
Books now open for season.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

*Pennsylvania	June 17,	9 A. M.
Amerika	June 19,	10 A. M.
†Imperator	June 25,	11 A. M.
†Patricia	June 28,	12 noon
Kais'n Aug. Vic	July 2,	9 A. M.
Kronp'n Cecilie	July 5,	10 A. M.
*†Pretoria	July 12,	1 P. M.
Pres. Grant	July 16,	9 A. M.
†Imperator	July 19,	10 A. M.
Amerika	July 23,	9 A. M.

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All other Sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.

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S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons) July 1, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons) July 15, 3 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg ..... Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. Moltke ..... Aug. 26, 11 A. M.

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Bluecher ..... June 24
Cincinnati ..... July 19
Cleveland ..... July 26
Cincinnati ..... Aug. 16
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Branch Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. 88
Or

HIGHWAY PROBLEM CHANGED BY AUTOS

Office of Public Roads Reports Enormous Growth of Motor Traffic Revenue.

According to the latest bulletin issued by the office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, the automobile has completely changed the problems of the road builder. This report contains the statement that there are now five automobiles to every mile of improved highway in the country. Interest in road improvement has been widely stimulated, and the methods of construction and up-keep have been greatly affected by the motor vehicle.

"The development of automobile traffic upon public highways within the past decade," says the bulletin, "is perhaps the most significant influence affecting the road problem since MacAdam's time. The number of automobiles, including commercial vehicles, registered in the United States in the year 1912, was 1,013,975, and the total number of machines in use during the same time was nearly 1,000,000. The total mileage of improved roads at the close of 1912 was approximately 222,081. In 1909 the traffic census at 238 stations in Masachusetts showed an average number of 96.1 motor vehicles, which was 39 per cent. of the total number of vehicles per day. In 1912 the average number of motor vehicles in the same State at 150 representative stations was 222, which was 63 per cent. of the total number of vehicles per day, and showed an increase of 131 per cent. in three years."

A tabulation of the increase of gross revenue paid by automobiles to the various States showed the following totals:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1903	$26,865	1908	$484,277
1904	33,411	1909	938,860
1905	62,500	1910	2,227,434
1906	192,706	1911	3,967,475
1907	334,916	1912	5,638,878

"The determination of an economic rate of taxation of automobiles," says the report, "becomes very important when the cost of tire renewals, which must in part depend upon road conditions, is taken into consideration. If the average mile cost of tires per automobile is taken at 1.5 cents, the average of seventy-five automobiles daily is the equivalent of $411 per mile, per year. It is quite evident then that a considerable reduction in tire costs by the improvement of road maintenance would justify a material increase in automobile fees. The final estimate of the economic advantage of using automobile trucks must certainly include as a factor the increased cost of construction and maintenance required upon highways. There are already marked tendencies toward increasing the strength and durability of road foundations and toward the adoption of more costly road surfaces with a proportionate low cost of maintenance."

***

It is understood that Y. M. C. A. officers in several large cities are formulating plans for the extension of the motor school system which is in operation in some of the New York branches. By this means the available supply of trained chauffeurs and motor truck drivers would be materially increased, a condition which would be welcomed by truck sellers and owners.

***

The gentle art of stealing automobiles finds an unending supply of disciples, apparently, and the thefts on "Automobile Row" are said to be as many as one a day. Automobile men declare that the modern self starter and the simplification of operation prove advantageous to the would-be thief as well as attractive to legitimate buyers, and they warn owners to exercise precaution about leaving their cars unattended.

Y. M. C. A. for Chicago Negroes.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The new $200,000 Chicago negro Young Men's Christian Association, the first of its kind here, was dedicated to-day with addresses by Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald.

ASK WILSON TO VETO SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Labor Exemption Clause Target of 200,000 Business Men in Signed Protest.

SAY PROVISO IS LAWLESS

Industrial Defense Council Presents Many Reasons for Its Objection to Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson will have before him for action this week the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which contains a clause forbidding the use of funds appropriated by the measure for the prosecution of farmers and labor unions for violation of the law against combinations in restraint of trade. The bill has been passed by both houses and only awaits the certification of Speaker Clark to conclude the formality preliminary to its transmission to the White House.

In the knowledge that the President must take action on the bill within ten days after he receives it, individuals and organizations, sharing President Taft's view when he vetoed the last Sundry Civil bill that this provision was vicious class legislation, have increased their efforts to bring President Wilson to the same way of thinking. To many of these the alleged purpose of President Wilson to approve the bill but to attach to it a memorandum attacking the exemption clause will not meet the issue presented. They contend that the President should veto it.

One of the most vigorous protests against the exemption clause has been presented to the President by the National Council for Industrial Defense through its Chairman, John Kirby, Jr., and its counsel, James A. Emery. It is in the form of a petition asking the President to veto the measure.

The petitioners represent that they are acting in behalf of 270 national, State, and local organizations, having a membership of approximately 200,000 business men.

The petitioners say they include 200,000 merchants, manufacturers, and distributors engaged in every form of inter-State commerce. They are primarily concerned, they assert, "in maintaining unimpaired the freedom and legal protection of the trader not only from corporate combinations and monopolies, which may and have controlled the production, sale, and distribution of commodities, but from combinations and confederations of labor organizations, which have displayed in the past and may in the future exercise the power to paralyze communication, interdict custom, and prevent the employment of non-members of the combination as a means of compelling the acceptance of its demands, whetner just or unjust."

The petitioners say also: "A decent sense of financial proportion compels us to recognize that the objectionable item is insignificant in comparison with the total of the bill. But an equally just sense of comparative value compels us to insist that the principle embodied in this clause represents an issue of greater importance to a free people than all the moneys of their Government."

The petition offers five general reasons for the veto of the measure, as follows:

1. By the nature and history of the proviso, the circumstances of its presentation and adoption, and the frank avowals of its advocates in either House, it is plainly intended to prevent the enforcement of the Sherman act against members of either of the excepted classes violating it.

2. The alleged existence of other funds by which the Sherman act may be enforced against the excepted classes neither changes the moral effect of the exemption, lessens the binding force of the declaration of policy, minimizes the evil influence of its vicious example, or its subversive effect as a legislative precedent.

3. The proviso fosters and perpetuates among the classes excepted, as well as in the public mind, a misconception which is being sedulously cultivated, and misrepresents both the character and effect of judicial decisions applying the Sherman act to labor combinations.

4. The proviso substantially pledges Congress and the Executive to a form amendment to the Sherman act which is not only unjust but may invalidate the act itself.

5. The proviso appears to condone acts of labor combinations, unlawful and criminal at the common law, and condemned by the popular and judicial opinion of every State as utterly destructive of the industrial freedom, happiness, and prosperity of both employer and employe.

In concluding the petitioners say that the proviso either pledges and provides for the classes enumerated practical exemption from the terms of the Sherman act or it does not.

"If it does," they assert, "it creates a favored class of lawbreakers, officially directs the unequal enforcement of the law, requires the President and executive officers to violate their oath of office, insults the great law-abiding members of the excepted classes, subverts the administration of justice, and outrages every principle of American Government.

"If it does not, it is a hypocritical pretense, apparently granting what it does not give, catering to the dangerous and subversive demand for exemption from the penal law, to which demand it gives to the public eye the color of approval, holding a bad promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that certain wedding chests brought in from France by Snow's European and American Express Company must stand duty at the rate of 35 per cent. under the Tariff act of 1909 as manufactures of wood. The importers contended that the goods were free from duty under Paragraph 717 as artistic antiques. Judge Waite held that the testimony failed to substantiate the claim.

Ship makers were successful in a contention regarding the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of felt used for sheating vessels. The goods were assessed for duty under the provision in the law for roofing felting, but were entered free of duty under Paragraph 564, which provides for vessel sheating.

The E. C. Villers Company of New Orleans contended that certain brands of French vichey should have been assessed as containing only thirty-two ounces to a bottle, instead of thirty-three ounces. According to Judge Somerville, the test made by the Government experts fully supported the assessment made by the Collector.

The New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company was overruled in a contention against the assessment made on marble blocks. It was alleged the Customs authorities levied a duty in excess of the actual length of the goods.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Los Angeles Notion Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; C. L. Hart, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, toys; 258 Church; Great Northern.
Fowler D. G. Co., Hazleton, Penn.; H. A. Schmoll, furs; 104 5th Av.
Carl Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Mr. Carl, furs; 104 5th Av.
Carl Co., Troy N. Y.; Mr. Swick, furs; 104 5th Av.
Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, furs; 104 5th Av.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, furs; R. Parker, furs; 104 5th Av.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. MacWilliams, furs; H. J. Williams, furs; 104 5th Av.
Fowler D. G. Co., Shamokin, Penn.; Mrs. Smink, furs; 104 5th Av.
Clarke Bros., Scranton, Penn.; A. E. Vetter, waists, wash dresses; 41 Union Square.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Hillman, jobs Japanese silk waists; 17 E. 22d.
Fink Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Blauner, jobs silk dresses; 15 E. 28th.
Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; M. Shamberg, furs; 225 4th Av.
Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Stahoix, women's cloaks, suits, children's wearing apparel; 220 5th Av.
Rosess, S., New Rochelle, N. Y.; V. R. Delnoce, skirts, waists, sweaters, (Fall;) 8 W. 26th.
Bichei-Kaufman Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Kaufman, furn. goods and clothing; New Grand.
The Fair, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Gorman, millinery; 214 Church; New Grand.
Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. B. Boyce, dress goods, silks, velveta, and linings; 220 5th Av.
Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. H. Black, muslin underwear; Mrs. E. Kempf, pictures; 4 Washington Place.
Sweeny Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; O. F. Macrae, ladies' ready-to-wear; 110 W. 32d.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 15 W. 26th.
Foley Bros. D. G. Co., Houston, Texas; Mrs. K. L. Everitt, lingerie and voile dresses; 13 E. 22d.
Bry-Block Mercantile Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. G. Lambers, ladies' ready-to-wear; 45 E. 17th.
Eisenman, Kaiser & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Eisaman, leather goods and metal novelties; 565 Broadway.
Stillman, J., Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. Melancon, general mdse.; 15 E. 26th.
Aime & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen and Mrs. G. W. Gale, ladies' ready to wear; 350 Broadway.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. J. Koenig, ladies' ready to wear; 25 Madison Av.
Mark's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, millinery, laces, ribbons, and toys; Wellington.
Prager Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Upright, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 200 5th Av.; Flanders.
Kaufman, C. A., Co., New Orleans, La.; C. A. Kaufman, domestics, silks and dress goods; 258 Church.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth.
Lindeke, Warner & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.; M. Pfaff, mfg. dept.; 350 Broadway.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery and underwear; F. F. Foote, hosiery and underwear; G. Moeller, representing; 115 Worth.
Kennedy-MacInnes Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; O. M. Haley, domestics, flannels, linens, and blankets; Navarre.
Linn & Scruggs D. G. Co., Decatur, Ill.; T. J. Livesay, cloaks, suits, and furs; 31 Union Square; York.
Izzard, S. F., Co., Elmira, N. Y.; H. G. Chamberlin, uph. goods, carpets, and furniture; York.
Starr, L., Co., Boston, Mass.; L. Starr, millinery; Marlborough.
Fogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Fogue, dry goods; 200 5th Av.; Herald Square.
Co-operative Supply Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Kaiz, dry goods; Pierrepont.
Harris-Dpsitz Co., Dallas, Texas; W. L. Logan, domestics; 75 Leonard; Pierrepont.
McKean, Eliers & Co., Austin, Texas; A. J. Ellis, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
Kaufman, H., Co., Washington, D. C.; H. Kaufman, furn. goods and clothing; New Grand.
Bullock's, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. C. Yourell, laces, ribbons, and vellings; Madison Av. and 29th.
Manning D. G. Co., Fort Worth, Texas; W. Manning, dry goods; Victoria.
Godlove Cloak and Suit Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Godlove, ladies' ready-to-wear; Victoria.
Kaufman, B., Harrisburg, Penn., dresses, suits, Fall coats, (jobs;) 15 E. 26th.

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the American Rug
DEEP PILE LOOM TUFTED
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A RUG OF REGAL SPLENDOR
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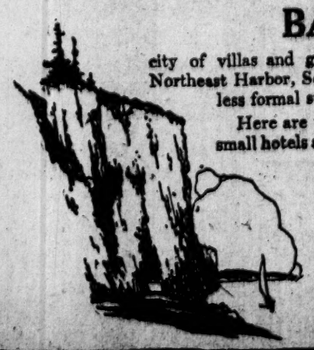

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AUCTION SALES.

ASTOR HOUSE
"The Downtown Hotel,"
B'way, Barclay and Vesey Sts.
SALE BY AUCTION
TO-DAY (MONDAY)
11:30 A. M.: 17 rooms on Barclay Street first floor. Lots 2165-2325.
ABOUT NOON: Hall Carpet. 1st Floor, Broadway side, 240 yds Wilton velvet, Vesey Street 156, Barclay Street 114; total 500; all in splendid condition.
ABOUT 12:30 P. M.: Vesey Street Lobby: Inside and Large Dining Rooms Wicker Furniture, and uph. seat Chairs, Tables and Fixtures, Linoleums. Lots 2326-2391.
3:00 P. M.: Chinese Bridal Bed. Elaborately carved, Ivory Inlaid.
3:30 P. M.: OIL PAINTINGS to be sold in the Main Dining Room.
TO-MORROW'S (TUES.) SALE
11:00 A. M.: Lots 2518-2937; contents of 2 Dining Rooms, Reception Room, and Parlors; office, Broadway, Billiard and Writing Rooms; Barclay Street Dining Room, Pantry and Oyster Kitchens, viz., Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Parlor, and Dining Room Furniture; Office Counter and Desks, large Herring Safe, Piano, Pool and Billiard Tables and Ivory Balls; Kitchen equipment, including Gas Stove, Range, and fine lot of Kitchen Coppers.
WEDNESDAY'S SALE
Beginning in the morning, all Household Linens will be auctioned in Room No. 74. Lots 2938-3265, including Sheets, Pillow Slips, Table Covers, Blankets, Curtains, Bureau Scarfs, etc., etc.
By order of
A. H. Thurston & Co., Prop's.
Catalogue on premises. Ample deposits required from all purchasers.
The sale will be conducted by
Mr. Augustus W. Clarke,
Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th St.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.,
Telephone 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
To-day, Monday, June 16, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale.
Large and Desirable Offering Consisting of
15,000 Dresses
for Ladies, Misses and Children, in Linens, Piques, Satins, Lingeries, Serges, etc.
5,000 HOUSE DRESSES
5,000 LADIES' SKIRTS
in Voiles, Serges, Brilliantines, etc.
1,000 Ladies' Coat Suits
in White and Colored Serges, etc.
1,000 doz. Ladies' Shirtwaists
in Taffets, Lingeries, Lawns, etc.
Also extensive lines of Muslin Underwear, Kimonos, Taffeta and Sateen Petticoats, Silk Shawls.

VORZIMER & SYLVIA, Auctioneers, sell imported cigars, evenings; 1,848 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HENRY GROSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, care of Sayers Brothers, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1913. ELISABETH G. POPE, Administratrix. SAYERS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BLUMENTHAL, REBECCA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA S. BLUMENTHAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, their attorneys, No. 37 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913. WALTER BLUMENTHAL, IRVING BLUMENTHAL, Executors.

Referees' Notices

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CHARLES A. ROBINSON, individually and as Trustee, &c., and another, Plaintiffs, against MAX M. PULLMAN, MORRIS D. LEVINE, et al., Defendants.

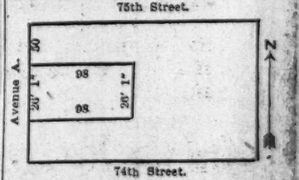
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1913, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said action named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and known and distinguished by the street number 1,406 Avenue A, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Avenue A, distant 50 feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly side of Avenue A; running thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall 98 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A 26 feet 1 inch; thence westerly again parallel with Seventy-fifth Street and part of the way through another party wall 98 feet to the easterly side of Avenue A, and thence northerly along said easterly side of Avenue A 26 feet 1 inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 28th, 1913.
MICHAEL J. EGAN, Referee.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street No. is 1,406 Avenue A.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $21,147.04, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1912, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $419.08, with interest from the 20th day of May 1913, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,854.19 and interest.

Dated New York, May 28th, 1913.
MICHAEL J. EGAN, Referee.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
DIAMONDS.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, begs to announce that he will sell on Wednesday, June 18, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at his salesrooms, 539-541 Broadway, N. Y., another of those fine sales of Diamonds and Mounted Jewelry. This sale consists of only high-grade goods in the finest and up-to-date designs, and will be sold without reserve. It is worth the while of every dealer who deals in fine Diamonds to be present at this sale, and I take great pleasure in inviting all my customers to attend. CHARLES SHONGOOD.

This stock inventories about $60,000.
Exhibition Tuesday, June 17, 1913.
$95,000—Brand new stock; the finest grade up-to-the-minute
LADIES' TRIMMINGS.
DRESS MAKERS' SUPPLIES.
8,000 yards real linen laces, 5,000 yards Bohemian laces, 3,000 yards Bulgarian and Persian silk novelties, Bugle gold and silver bands, 4,000 yards all-over laces, genuine plum all-overs and flouncings, 40,000 yards imported and domestic embroideries, brocaded chiffons and velvets, silks, satins, velvets, and velveteens; 5,000 yards original pieces linings, and notions. Hanft & Oxman, auctioneers, sell to-morrow, Tuesday, June 17th, 10:30 A. M., on premises on Ridge St. For full particulars to-morrow, auctioneers' 'phone, 1435 Orchard.

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Our circular describing railroad convertible bonds is timely reading now, as many of these issues appear cheap and attractive at current quotations.

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your average income is probably lower than if you had purchased at present levels.

With the security in every respect as great as formerly, why not average or exchange some of your holdings?

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A violent decline in prices, in which an excess of pessimism played an important part, followed by a rapid retreat from that position, with the week showing a small net gain in the general level of quotations, was in brief the record on the Stock Exchange last week. The news contributed substantially to both the drop in prices and to the subsequent recovery, but the changes which took place from day to day had more to do with sentiment than with the fundamental factors in the situation. In a sense the noteworthy phase of the past week's stock market events was psychological rather than economic. At the same time there was news aplenty. The Minnesota rate decision, the fresh proposals in respect to the Union Pacific's segregation and the several developments at Washington which were of direct interest to the financial district, supplied much ground for discussion and exerted very direct influence on prices. Then there was the change which occurred in the state of the money market which deserves particular mention inasmuch as it was very directly associated with the change in sentiment which found reflection in the rapid rise in prices beginning Thursday morning, which by Saturday had more than wiped out the severe loss of the earlier part of the week.

For a proper appreciation of the important part which the loaning out of money which had accumulated in the vaults of one of the principal lenders in the financial district and the freer offering of funds by others to which this led, it is necessary to have clearly in mind the fact that a condition had been rapidly developing in the money market which was producing a serious strain. It was not so much that rates were advancing as it was the growth of the feeling that lenders were so apprehensive of the future that they were withholding their funds from all would-be borrowers. The Street began to talk about a famine in the time money market, and a wrongful interpretation was being put upon the accumulation of large surplus reserves by some of the leading institutions of this city. At this juncture one of the largest of these decided to place its funds freely at the disposal of the call money market and also to increase its time loans. This institution in common with several other principal lenders of call funds had long held its rate at 3 per cent. By placing money in the call market below that rate this institution started the downward movement in the call money market on Wednesday, which was followed by large purchases of commercial paper and by the offering of time money, particularly for the shorter periods, at considerable reduction from the previously prevailing rates. This step had an effect on the money market and on stock market sentiment much more important than the mere amount of the additional money which was loaned out. It served to break the tension in the money market and helped to accomplish a similar purpose in the stock market. This change in the money situation should not be misinterpreted. Far from being an advantage it would be a distinct disadvantage to assume that there was no longer any need of pursuing a conservative policy in respect to financial commitments. The need of this is as great now as it was a week ago, but the difference between the situation now and that which existed a little while back lies in the fact that an abnormal feeling of apprehension which found outward reflection in money market and stock market tension has been done away with. The situation is being viewed more calmly, as it should be, but at the same time it is fully recognized that nothing should be done which would interfere with the orderly progress of the readjustments which are now under way and which are needed to re-establish a comfortable credit position and to restore normal relationship between the supply of capital and the demand for it. The capital and credit markets have been overtaxed and they must be given time to recuperate. That this is recognized in banking circles here is clearly shown by the care which is being taken to supply the business needs for money while discriminating against loans for speculative operations. The latter carried on on a scale not justified by the condition of the money market would complicate the situation and would retard instead of helping the working out of the main problem with which the financial markets are confronted the world over.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's announcement that he was willing to permit the National banks of the country to take out emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act to the full amount authorized by that law stood out prominently among the matters to which the country paid attention last week. Even in the financial district there were some who were drawing unwarranted conclusions regarding the meaning and effect of that announcement. The easing up of the money market was not due to that. The release of funds previously idle in surplus reserves had begun before the Secretary's announcement was made. Except for the effect which it happened to have on sentiment the public announcement of the Treasury's purpose to recognize the obligations which rest upon it under the Aldrich-Vreeland law had no bearing whatever upon the greater freedom with which money became available last week. It is to be hoped that the Secretary's announcement will not be used in any quarter as an excuse for departing from a conservative handling of the situation. Certainly it has had no such effect upon banking institutions at this centre, nor is it likely to have. It is appreciated, of course, that the Treasury's announcement has no bearing on the fundamental factor in the money market which had to do with the supply of capital and not with the available amount of currency. There is plenty of that, as the accumulation of a large surplus reserve here in New York has for some time past made plain, and as was further made plain by the addition of close to $11,000,000 to the cash holdings of the Clearing House institutions last week. If the supply of capital could be increased by any such easy process as the issuance of the notes provided for by the Aldrich-Vreeland act financial problems would be reduced to a minimum. There were those in the financial district who felt that the Treasury was to be congratulated upon the fact that its announcement helped sentiment instead of harming it. That it resulted as it did was largely due to the force of circumstances.

As viewed in some quarters the attention which the Treasury drew to the Aldrich-Vreeland act was only one of several moves made at Washington to offset the expressions of apprehension which are said to have reached the ears of the Administration from many sections of the country. In other words it was accepted as an effort to strengthen confidence and it appears to have had this effect despite the loosely considered inferences which in some quarters were being drawn regarding the real effect of the Treasury's willingness to issue emergency circulation to the national banks. But if the Treasury is to be congratulated upon the effect which its announcement had, the country is to be congratulated upon the fact that there is no present need of the currency which the Treasury has offered. The news from Washington that the recently talked-of graduated tax on tobacco production had been abandoned and that an agreement was near at hand regarding currency reform were two other things which contributed to the belief that the Administration had become impressed with the need of dispelling the concern which was being felt in some quarters. The likelihood that common ground will be found between the two branches of Congress and the White House regarding a currency reform bill was particularly welcome news.

The immediate cause of the severe break in prices which preceded the sharp upturn was the disappointment caused by the decision in the Minnesota rate case. In its final analysis that disappointment was due to the fact that important questions in respect to rate regulation and railroad valuation, which it had been hoped would be settled by the court's decision in this case, were as a matter of fact left unsettled. It was felt in railroad and banking circles, not by all it is true, but by a majority, that certain important questions connected with the regulation of the railroads were made more controversional than ever by this decision. It was this view rather than that any positive harm had been done to the railroads which was at the bottom of the disappointment which the decision caused. The application of the principles laid down in the Minnesota rate decision will quite probably be made clearer by the decisions in the other rate cases, notably the Shreveport case, which are still before the court. Meanwhile the immediate practical effect upon the earnings of the railroads directly concerned will not be great. In the case of the stronger roads, at least, the amount of loss involved in the application of the new as compared with the old rates is small relatively if not actually. Reports that the Great Northern had been led by the decision to abandon the construction work which it had planned for this Summer was denied on the best of authority. Instead of stopping its improvement the Great Northern, it was said, is as a matter of fact building 250 miles of additional line.

The part which Europe played in our market was not an unimportant one, although foreign operations were overshadowed by the transactions for home account. European political news was favorable, including as it did the consent of Bulgaria and Servia to the arbitration proposal made by Russia. Reminders that no essential change had occurred in the capital market were supplied by the fact that the week's offering of $56,000,000 of Prussian and Imperial German bonds called forth subscriptions for little more than half the issue, and by the decline in German 3 per cent. bonds to 75, the lowest price at which they have ever sold. Here the pressure of prospective new issues was well illustrated by the decline in New York State 4 per cent. bonds to 98, or to 2 points under the minimum price which the State is permitted by law to accept for its bonds. In this, of course, is seen the effect of the announcement already made that the State proposes, if necessary at the time the next sale is made, to issue 4½ per cent. bonds. The State is barred from accepting less than par, but it may increase the interest rate. In either case the effect upon outstanding issues is the same. A wider market developed during the week for United States 2 per cent. bonds, but the price of these bonds do not, of course, furnish any correct guide to the state of the investment market. The chief item of financing in this market was the Baltimore & Ohio's issue of $20,000,000 one-year notes.

LONDON TAKES HEART AGAIN.

Operators Encouraged by Difficulties Overcome at the Settlement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 15.—The Stock Exchange has just passed through one of its worst settlements. It is a long time since the shrinkage in prices has been so severe and general. In every direction the decline in quotations has been acute and accompanied by serious losses. The difficulties have been aggravated by sales from foreign centres, but there is every indication that the City has successfully overcome its troubles. Money is getting cheaper, the German gold demand is nearing its end, and new issues are being postponed as much as possible. A very little buying would suffice to raise quotations and bring the public back to the markets.

The week-end saw an improvement. There was not a great deal of business passing on Saturday, but the tendency was good in nearly all sections. General satisfaction is felt at the manner in which the difficulties were met at the settlement and at the fact that only two failures of comparatively small importance were announced. In fact, in one of these failures it is stated that 20s. in the pound will be paid.

DISMAL WEEK IN BERLIN.

Failure of Imperial Loans Depressed All Government Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 15.—Semi-panicky conditions in London and New York last week reacted seriously upon the Berlin market, which has weathered one of the most disastrous weeks of recent times. Heavy declines in practically all issues were the rule. The weakness of Canadian Pacific and insolvencies in the London Stock Exchange were the factors chiefly responsible for the local slump.

Another depressing feature was the lamentable failure of the new issue of $45,000,000 imperial and Prussian 4 per cent. loans, which were undersubscribed by 40 or 50 per cent. All German Government securities were unfavorably affected. The only semblance of recovery in the Berlin market was induced by reports from New York that the tariff revision, after all, was likely to take place on more favorable terms.

The chief ray of hope that local operators see in the future is the prospect of big crops throughout the world.

PARIS PRICES IMPROVE.

Czar's Telegrams to Allies Give Confidence—Bull Market Hoped For.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15.—Conditions on the Bourse, which were frankly bad the first four days of the week, turned better after the Czar's telegrams to Bulgaria and Servia, which virtually eliminated the danger of a fratricidal war. Advices from New York and London improved the market even further, and prices rallied all around.

The upward movement is expected to continue steadily, spurred especially by the withdrawal of the Senate bill for proportional representation, which actually divided the country into two camps, one supporting the upper and the other the lower Chamber. The condition of the market is very healthy. The great liquidation which has gone on for the past few weeks gives hopes that the bears will withdraw for good. Barring disquieting foreign political news, a bull market is hoped for.

Money is easy and the parquet settlement will not give rise to the slightest trouble.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Total reserve increase	£499,000
Notes reserve increase	433,000
Notes in circulation decrease	250,000
Public deposits increase	141,000
Other deposits increase	1,400,000
Gov. securities	Unchanged
Other securities increase	1,057,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£37,849,002	£41,089,577	£39,486,451
Reserve	27,910,000	30,753,112	29,197,621
Notes res'e	36,387,000	29,275,460	27,911,560
Res. to lia.	51⅝%	49⅝%	52⅝%
Circ'n	28,389,000	28,786,265	28,738,839
Pub. dep.	13,816,000	22,290,329	13,833,244
Other dep.	40,143,000	39,786,627	41,625,981
Gov. sec.	12,802,000	14,155,013	14,971,344
Other sec.	31,043,000	34,927,589	29,031,207

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other securities.
1913	£37,849,002	£27,910,000	£31,043,000
1912	41,089,577	30,753,112	34,927,589
1911	39,486,451	29,197,621	29,031,207
1910	42,388,921	33,136,881	30,561,205
1909	38,318,689	27,367,154	31,113,755
1908	37,993,635	27,424,035	29,427,994
1907	35,003,731	24,618,266	30,538,922

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	51⅛	1907	47
1912	49⅝	1906	47⅞
1911	52⅝	1905	51
1910	51⅛	1904	51⅞
1909	48⅝	1903	53
1908	50⅝	1902	52

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	1,719,000
Silver holdings increased	2,247,000
Notes in circulation decreased	155,175,000
General deposits increased	24,700,000
Bills discounted decreased	49,450,000
Treasury deposits decreased	7,625,000
Advances decreased	1,475,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,263,422,000	3,249,100,000	3,208,475,000
Silver	621,587,000	814,800,000	853,825,000
Circ'n	5,500,395,000	5,171,237,730	5,079,107,110
Gen. dep.	847,877,000	900,522,944	615,385,114
Bills dis'd	1,525,454,000	1,094,080,526	1,012,458,402
Tr. dep.	248,235,000	255,967,720	199,723,586
Adv'nces	669,462,000	671,926,045	641,471,536

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,396,325,000	867,125,000	5,102,199,070
1909	3,700,650,000	893,000,000	5,050,459,895
1908	3,110,492,197	914,927,546	4,759,205,800
1907	2,724,096,672	901,045,531	4,706,795,155

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	21,954,000
Gold and silver increased	29,816,000
Notes in circulation decreased	91,988,000
Treasury bills decreased	596,000
Deposits increased	9,781,000
Loans decreased	23,086,000
Discounts decreased	82,335,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows in marks:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver	1,314,899,000	1,264,140,000	1,165,220,000
Loans and discounts	1,154,599,000	1,065,800,000	969,180,000
Circulation	1,820,661,000	1,594,380,000	1,504,480,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 1,132,200,000 marks; in 1909, 1,086,840,000; in 1908, 1,016,900,000; in 1907, 946,720,000.

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stocks on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the past week, together with high, low, and last selling prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Baltimore Elec pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
20	Consolidated Coal	94	94	94
140	Cons. G., E. L. & P.	102¼	101	101¾
250	C. G., E. L. & P. pf.	100	101	101
85	Fidelity & Deposit	147¼	146	146
2,000	H. Oil com. tr. cfts.	16	14	16
10	H. Oil pf. tr. cfts.	58	58	58
15	Merch. & M. Trans.	58½	58¼	58½
170	Merchants-M. Bank.	33¾	33¼	33¾
5	Northern Central	116½	116½	116½
745	Penn. Water & P.	56⅜	52	54
1,145	Seab. Air Line	15	14½	14⅝
5	Union Bank	140	140	140
7,030	United Railways	26	23¾	25⅛
45	Western Bank	88	88	88

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	(Renewal 6.) Rate.	60. Days.	90. Days.	six. Months.
June 9	2½@3	2½	4	4½	5 @5½
June 10	2½@2½	2½	4½@4½	4½@4¾	5½@5¾
June 11	1½@2½	2½	4 @4½	4¾@5	5½@6
June 12	2 @2½	2	3½@4	4¾@5	5 @5½
June 13	1½@2¼	2½	3¾@4	4¾@5	5 @5½
June 14	2	2	3¾@4	4½@4½	5 @5½

Week's Range—On call, 1½@3; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 3½@4½; 90 days, 4½@5; six months, 5@6.

Same week last year—On call, 2@3; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 3; 90 days, 3; six months, 3½@4.

Year to Date—On call, 2@7; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 3¼@ 6; 90 days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@6.

Same Period Last Year—On call, 1¾@5; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 2@3½; 90 days, 2¼@3½; six months, 3@4.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
June 9	4½	4½	5⅝@5½	3½
June 10	4½	4½	5⅝	3½
June 11	4½	4½	5⅝@5½	3½
June 12	4⅝@4 7-16	4⅝@4 7-16	5⅝@5½	3½
June 13	4½@4⅝	4½@4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	3½
June 14	4½@4⅝	4½@4⅝	5⅝@5⅝	3½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	4½%	Apr. 17, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	6	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Holland	4	Oct. 2, 1912
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	5	Nov. 27, 1912
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sept. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6½	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Calcutta	6	
Bank of Bombay	5	June 12, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
June 9	$4.8670	$4.8665	$4.8670	$4.8260 $4.8710
June 10	4.8675	4.8665	4.8665	4.8250 4.87
June 11	4.8650	4.8640	4.8650	4.8250 4.8690
June 12	4.8650	4.8640	4.8650	4.8250 4.87
June 13	4.8660	4.8650	4.8660	4.8265 4.87
June 14	4.8660	4.8660	4.8660	4.8265 4.87

Week's Range.—Demand, high, $4.8675; low, $4.8640; close, $4.8660; sixty days, close, $4.8250@$4.8265; cable, close, $4.8690@$4.8710.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8695@$4.8720; sixty days, $4.8440@$4.8460; cable, $4.8725@$4.8750.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8485@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8080@$4.8370; cable, $4.8610@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8680@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8315@$4.8460; cable, $4.8690@$4.8815.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 9	Par	*15c	*10c	*60c
June 10	Par	*20c	*20c	*50c
June 11	Par	*20c	*25c	*40c
June 12	Par	*15c	*25c	*40c
June 13	Par	*10c	*30c	*20c
June 14	Par	*10c	*30c	*30c

*Premium.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
June 9	8.45	16.00
June 10	8.55	16.00
June 11	8.65	16.00
June 12	8.65	16.00
June 13	8.75	16.00
June 14	8.75	16.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bar. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
June 9	77 9	76 4½	27½
June 10	77 9	76 4½	27½
June 11	77 9	76 4½	27 7-16
June 12	77 9	76 4½	27 5-16
June 13	77 9	76 4½	27½
June 14	77 9	76 4½	27½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
June 9	73⅝	84f 95c	74	89¼	86½
June 10	73 3-16	84f 97½c	74	89	86
June 11	73 5-16	84f 82½c	74	89	85
June 12	73⅝	84f 92½c	74	89	85
June 13	73 5-16	84f 97½c	74	89	85
June 14	73 5-16	84f 95c	74	89¼	85

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F.	C.	Berlin. M.	Pf.
June 9	25	23	20	43
June 10	25	21½	20	43
June 11	25	23½	20	43
June 12	25	23½	20	43½
June 13	25	23	20	43½
June 14	25	23	20	43½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
June 9	98⅝	98¼	..	..
June 10	98⅝	97⅞	..	..
June 11	99¼	98⅝	..	..
June 12	99⅝	99¼	98⅜	98
June 13	99⅝	99¼	98⅝	97⅝
June 14	100	99⅝	98⅝	98⅛
Week's range	100	97⅝	98⅞	97⅝

CHICAGO.

WHEAT

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
June 9	90⅞	90⅜	90¼	89⅝	92¾	91⅜
June 10	90⅝	89⅜	90	89	92	91¼
June 11	91½	90⅝	91	90	93½	92⅜
June 12	92⅛	91⅜	91⅝	90⅜	93⅞	92⅞
June 13	92	91¼	91⅝	90⅝	93⅝	93
June 14	92¼	91⅛	92½	90⅜	94⅜	93⅛
Week's range	92¼	89⅜	92½	89	94⅜	91⅛

CORN.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
June 9	58¼	57⅜	59	58¼	56⅝	56⅛
June 10	58⅜	57⅞	59¼	58⅝	57	56½
June 11	59⅜	58¼	60	59¼	57⅝	57⅛
June 12	60	59⅜	60⅜	59⅞	58½	57⅝
June 13	60⅜	59⅞	61¼	60½	58⅝	58⅜
June 14	61⅛	60⅜	62	60½	59⅜	59⅛
Week's range	61⅛	57⅜	62	58½	59⅜	56⅛

OATS.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
June 9	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	37⅝	38⅝	38½
June 10	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞	37½	38⅜	38¼
June 11	38⅜	38¼	38¼	37⅝	38⅞	38⅜
June 12	39½	38⅜	39¼	38⅜	40	39
June 13	39⅞	39¼	39½	38⅞	40⅜	39⅝
June 14	40⅛	39¼	40⅛	38⅝	40⅜	39⅞
Week's range	40⅛	38⅛	40⅛	37½	40⅜	38⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
June 9	11.00	10.92	11.07	11.02
June 10	10.95	10.90	11.07	11.00
June 11	11.02	10.97	11.12	11.10
June 12	11.02	11.00	11.15	11.10
June 13	11.05	11.02	11.15	11.12
June 14	11.02	10.97	11.15	11.10
Week's range	11.05	10.90	11.15	11.00

RIBS.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
June 9	11.75	11.67	11.40	11.35
June 10	11.72	11.65	11.40	11.32
June 11	11.80	11.75	11.45	11.42
June 12	11.82	11.77	11.50	11.45
June 13	11.85	11.77	11.57	11.50
June 14	11.75	11.70	11.55	11.47
Week's range	11.85	11.65	11.57	11.32

PORK.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
June 9	20.70	20.45	20.00	19.80
June 10	20.65	20.47	19.97	19.80
June 11	20.75	20.65	20.12	20.00
June 12	20.75	20.62	20.15	20.05
June 13	20.77	20.67	20.25	20.12
June 14	20.67	20.50	20.15	20.07
Week's range	20.77	20.45	20.25	19.80

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
June 9	11.53	11.62	11.28	11.16
June 10	12.04	11.82	11.48	11.27
June 11	11.88	11.79	11.35	11.24
June 12	11.90	11.73	11.45	11.21
June 13	11.98	11.80	11.46	11.35
June 14	11.96	11.85	11.38	11.29
Week's range	12.04	11.62	11.48	11.16

	Dec. High.	Low.	Mar. High.	Low.
June 9	11.27	11.15	11.29	11.19
June 10	11.42	11.29	11.46	11.32
June 11	11.32	11.22	11.57	11.28
June 12	11.44	11.21	11.48	11.27
June 13	11.43	11.34	11.47	11.40
June 14	11.37	11.28	..	..
Week's range	11.44	11.15	11.48	11.19

Highest and lowest prices for the more active of the above commodities thus far this year have been as follows:

	Highest, 1913.		Lowest, 1913.	
Wheat, No. 1	$1.03⅝	Apr. 9	.97⅛	Mar. 17
Wheat, No. 2	1.16	Apr. 18	$1.07	Jan. 8
Corn	.68⅜	June 14	.57	Jan. 8
Oats	.47⅛	June 3	.32½	Mar. 17
Flour	5.00	June 14	4.65	Jan. 2
Lard	11.85	Apr. 20	10.00	Jan. 7
Pork	22.50	Mar. 24	19.00	Jan. 10
Beef	24.00	Jan. 2	23.00	Feb. 11
Coffee	.13⅞	Jan. 2	.09⅞	June 12
Sugar	4.80	Jan. 2	4.20	Apr. 10
Iron	18.75	Jan. 2	16.75	June 6
Steel billets	28.50	Jan. 8	26.50	June 4
Lead	4.45	Apr. 22	4.25	Jan. 3
Tin	51.12½	Jan. 15	45.00	June 10
Copper	17.22½	Jan. 2	14.00	Feb. 18
Cotton	13.40	Jan. 2	11.70	Apr. 29
Print cloths	.04 1-16	Jan. 2	.03⅞	Apr. 29

Range in 1912 was as follows: Wheat, No. 2 red, high, $1.2f, May 10; low, 98c, Jan. 2. Corn, high, 94c, May 8; low, 64c, Dec. 29. Oats, high, 64½c, April 15; low, 38c, Nov. 15. Flour, high, $5.95, May 10; low, $4.60, Dec. 10. Lard, high, $12.60, Oct. 11; low, $9.10, Feb. 26. Pork, high, $20.75, May 10; low, 21f, Jan. 5. Beef, high, $24, Dec. 23; low, $14.50, Jan. 2. Coffee, high, 15½c, Oct. 17; low, 13⅜c, Jan. 13. Sugar, high, $5.80, Feb. 16; low, $4.65 Jan. 2. Iron, high, $18.75, Dec. 6; low, $14.75, Jan. 2. Steel billets, high, $27, Oct. 23; low, $19.50, March 3. Lead, high, 5.30c, Sept. 19; low, 4c, Feb. 5. Tin, high, 51.10c, Dec. 2; low, 42c, Jan. 13. Copper, high, 17.50c, Aug. 26; low, 13.65c, Feb. 5. Cotton, high, 13.40c, July 29; low, 9.90c, Jan. 2. Print cloths, high, 4 1-16c, Dec. 6; low, 3⅜c, Jan. 3.

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We have arranged for the advance on November 1, 1913, to any certificate holder who may deposit his Bonds under the Agreement, of the amount of the interest maturing on that day, on said Bonds, should the same not be paid by the Company; such advance to constitute a loan to the Certificate Holder, as set forth in the Agreement. The acceptance of such advance will be optional with the Certificate Holders.

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CRAVATH & HENDERSON, STRONG & CADWALADER, } Counsel.

New York, May 28, 1913. **SPEYER & CO.**

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Data.	Quotation June 14, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pref....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	57	61
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	16	19
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	94	98
Do pf. ($50)	1,337,500	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	$78	$80
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 1, 13	$44	$46
Do 6%cu.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	July 1, 13	66	68
Do op. war..	1,604,000	..	..	.....	77¾	79
Do6%nos,'21	2,196,100	3	S	F. & A.	10	13
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	96	98
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do pref....	850,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	45 90	50 96
Au. & Syr. El. Ry.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	97½	100
Aug.-Au. R. & E. s. f.5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98¼	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	..
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	85	89
Do ref. ex3s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¼
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	20	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. Falls El. & P. 1st .5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	68	73
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	120	120½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	109½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	55	65
Do 6s, 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	89	93½
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	100
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	13,608,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Do com....	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do pf.....	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	75	100
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.)	840,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	85	95
C. T. of N. J. 1st 5s, '33	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	73	74
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '39	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Minn.) 1st fs, '29..	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
1st 5s, '22..	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	96
El. B. & S. pf.	3,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	96	96
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Ill. Cor. Do pf.....	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	33	38
Ex. Spgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,13	80	83
Fed. L. & T. Co	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	4,750,000	1½	Q	My 31, 13	25½	27½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	76	78½
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.....	1,410,000	2½	S	F. & A.	85b	90b
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	93	96
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s..	3,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	18	25
Int. Ry. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	68	71
L. & E. Div 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	1,504,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93½
Int. Sta. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103	104
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	98
J.C., H. & P. 4s	18,315,000	2	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	14,061,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	68¼
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.....	9,543,080	2½	S	M. & N.	77	78
Scranton El.5s	2,951,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do pf.($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	98	100
Do cons's '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	62½	65
Seattle Elec. Co.cons's,'29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s, Sierra&San'F.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed. Co.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
S. W. Ut. Cor	15,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Sou. Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Jun 2, 13	27	28½
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,600,000	2	S	J. & J.	94	96
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	9	10
Do pf.($50)	10,977,950	2	Q	Jun 15,13	$36	$37
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	Q	Jun 2, 13	16	17
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	72	76
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80	92
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s, '41	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util.. Do pf.....	5,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	27	32
Utica Sec. Cor	27,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	99	102½b
Utica &M'h'k R. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	94½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	87½	87
Do pf.....	3,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	82	82¾
Do con 4s, '51	10,642,000	2	S	M. & S.	82	82¾
W. El. C. & P. 1st 5s, '46	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	90b	94b
Wheel. & Lake Erie Ry. 5s, '26	14,470,000	..	..	.....	13½	15

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Data.	Quotation June 14, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	40	44
West. St. G. & E.....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf.....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	75	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s,'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50)..	$4,500,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	48	50
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	51	53
Am. Chicle.. Do pref..	6,000,000	1	M	My 19, 13	103	200
Am. Glue Co. Do pref....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	95	99
Am. Graph'e. Do pref....	1,600,000	3	S	May 1, 13	96½	101½
Am. Screw...	1,500,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	141	145
Am. Sm. & R. Pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 13	..	50
Am. Typef'rs Do. pref....	2,435,000	2½	Q	My 15, 13	140	150
Am. Writ. Pa.	4,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	96½	102
Ast.Y'n'r Mts. & Dk. 6s,'41	2,000,000	1	S	Jul 15, 13	41½	44
Arlf'g'n Mills	9,500,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	95	97
Autop's Gum & Choc. Co.	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	1	1½
Do 6s....	6,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	100	105
Bab. & Wil'x	6,000,000	1	S	J. & J.	..	97
Bar. & Sm.C. Do pref....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	18	20
Bliss,E.W.Co. Do., pref..	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J. A.J.O	54	57
Brad. Copper Do 6s.....	2,000,000	2	..	.....	99	100
Do 7s, new.	1,250,000	2	..	.....	10	15
Brown Shoe. Do pref....	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	120	125
Celluloid	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	175	180
Cen. Firewks	6,000,000	1½	Q	May ..	42	50
Childs C	5,825,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	89	90
Cluett-Pea.. Do pref....	1,406,800	1½	Q	1907	129	131
Com'ing-Tab-ulating Rec.	1,267,200	3½	A	..	1½	3
Do 6s.....	10,457,218	1	Q	Jul 10, 13	40	43
Con. Rubber. Do pref....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	77	78
Contin. Can.. Do pref....	4,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Crock.-Wh'ler	8,000,000	..	..	.....	60	75
Crock.-Brant'm.	5,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	40	46
D., L. & W. C.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	84	88
Em.-Brant'm.	6,590,700	2½e	Q	Apr 15,13	104	107
Do pref....	30,000,000	..	..	.....	265	280
Hav. Tob....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23	28
Hav. Tob. pf.	29,790,700	..	..	.....	82	90
Houston Oil.. Do pref....	4,703,800	..	..	.....	2	4
Int. Nickel....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Do pref....	38,000,000	3	Q	Jun 2, 13	15	17
K. C. Stk'y'ds	9,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	119	123
Do pref....	8,230,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	100	103
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	79	81½
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	2½	Q	Apr 21,13	185	198
Lima Loco. C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	99
Marconi of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Merg. Lino.	12,797,800	5	Q	Jun 30,13	215	210¼
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88	93
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 13	72	76
Do pref....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	95	95½
Pope M'f'g. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do pref....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,13	43	47
Proc & Gam.	12,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 13	540	555
Do pref....	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15,13	190	..
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	100	105
Rem. Typ....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	34	38
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	99	100
Do 2d pf..	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	97	100
Royal Bak P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,13	190	191
Do6s cum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	135	139
Saf. C.H.&E.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	108	110
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 13	206	207
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 13	70	74
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105½
U. S. Env 5s	1,950,000	6	A	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do pref....	3,750,000	8z	S	Mar 1, 13	103¾	104¾
Do comm'n	750,000	..	..	.....	..	..
West. Pac. 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	76
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 13	52	60
Do pref....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	80	85
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103

z—Including 4½% paid on account of deferred dividends. y—At rate of 7% per annum for period from Dec. 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913.
e—Also 20% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Am. L. & Tr.	10,335,400	2¼	Q	May 1, 13	350	365
Crescent P.L.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 13	100	108
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Buff. Gas.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buffalo'n 1st 5s, '55.....		..	..	.....	15	..
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Cities Serv... Do pf.....	5,499,420	5-12	M	Jun 2, 13	101½	..
Col. G. & F.	10,195,360	½	M	Jun 2, 13	100	105
C. G. & F. pf.	3,000,000	½	M	Jun 2, 13	80	83
Con. Gas of N. J 1st cn. 5s, '36.....	5,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 13	31	33
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	66	..
Do deb. mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Day. Gas. 5s.	908,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
Den. G. & E.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Do gen.5s..	7,001,300	2½	S	Jun 1, 13	229	..
Den. Un. Stk. Yds 1st 5s, '24..	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Detroit City..	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	6¾	6⅞
E. O. G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	120	125
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ind. Lig Co..	4,500,000	1	S	Jun 1, 13	127	128
Ind. Gas ($50)	3,000,000	1	S	Jun 1, 13	38	42
Do 1st 5s, '52	2,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	88	89
J'ville 5s, '37.	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	93
Kan. Nat. G.	1,200,000	2½	Q	M.J.S.D	90	93
Do 1st 5s, '16	12,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	94
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	97	101
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	67
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Minn. G. 5s..	2,144,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	95	100
N. Am. 5s. '48	800,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	99	100¼
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, '45.	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99¾
N. Y. G. & El. Co. 1st 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Union Gas 5s of '27..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 13	97	99¾
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29..	3,500,000	..	..	.....	100	102
Pac. G. & E.	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Do pref....	31,908,750	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	42	42¼
Port. G.&C.5s	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	84½	85¼
Do pf. stock	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,350,000	1¾	Q	May 1,13	102	106
Do deb. 5s..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	104
S. J. G. & El.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102¼
Sp. Gas 1s,'53	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	124	128
S'b'k Wat. Co.	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Stand. (N. Y.)	6,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	104
Do pref....	4,295,700	1½	S	Jun 30,13	60	..
Do 1st 5s,'30	1,362,000	2½	S	Jun 30,13	90	..
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	102
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash'ton G.	2,800,000	Y	S	J. & J.	75	80
Do 5s, 1960.	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	106	107
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Willkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 30,13	185	195
Bd & Mtg Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 13	280	290
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	174	180
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 13	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	10	S	Jan 18,13	900	925
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	450	480
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 18,13	285	295
First Mtg. Gu.	500,000	6	S	Jan 15,13	123	128
Germ. Am'n	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,13	280	290
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,13	625	640
Germ's ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 13	310	325
Germ'n Life.	200,000	15	S	Jan 1, 13	240	260
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Apr 1, 13	185	200
Home Fire..	3,000,000	20	S	Jan 1, 13	775	..
Home Life..	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Law. Mtg. Co	4,000,000	3	S	July 1, 13	208	208
M'h'tn Ins.	2,000,000	18	S	F. & A.	170	170
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	140
Nas.& Dutch.	400,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	95	102
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 13	130	140
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	165	170
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	178	185
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	Jun 15,13	100	108
No.River($25)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 13	315	330
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	S	Apr. 1913	150	160
Realty Assc.	4,000,000	3	S	..	450	500
St'y'n't ($100)	400,000	5	S	Jul 15,13	102	110
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	150	160
U. S. Fire..	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 13	190	210
U. S. (Fire)..	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 13	100	103
Westchester..	300,000	20	S	Feb. 1913	80	90
W'msb'g City	500,000	7	S	Feb 1, 13	575	610
			S	Feb 1, 13	220	240

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Data.	Quotation June 14, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat..	$500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	190	200
America....	1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 13	675	685
Batt'y Pk. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 13	220	230
Bowery	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	135	140
Bronx Boro..	250,000	7b	Q	May 1, 13	400	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	150,000	5	S	Jan 1, 13	200	275
Century	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	130	140
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	215	230
Ch.-Ph. N'l.	2,225,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 13	600	650
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	178	189
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3	S	Apr 1, 13	130	150
Chr's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2½	S	May 1, 13	390	410
City (Nat'l.).	25,000,000	2	S	Apr 1, 13	175	185
C'l & Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 13	355	365
Colonial	400,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	162	168
Columbia	300,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	450	..
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	8	S	Jan 1, 13	300	325
Corn Exch..	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	170	180
E. R. Nat. ($25)		4	Q	May 1, 13	310	312
Fidelity	250,000	3	S	Jan 1, 13	..	..
Fifth Av....	200,000	3	S	May 1, 13	55	65
Fifth Nat....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 13	160	170
First Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	4500	..
Fourth Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 13	300	350
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	960	975
Ger.-Am ($75)	5,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	170	180
German Ex..	750,000	3	S	Mar 31,13	255	270
Germania	200,000	10	S	Feb 1, 13	140	150
Gotham Nat.	200,000	12½	Q	May 1, 13	390	408
Greenwich ..	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	490	510
Hanover Nat.	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	170	..
Harriman Na.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 13	250	..
Imp. & Tr. Na.	500,000	..	..	.....	650	660
Irving Nat....	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 13	295	305
Liberty Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	520	530
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 13	186	193
Manhat ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 13	630	640
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	2,050,000	18	S	Jan 2, 13	340	370
Mechanics & Metals	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	238	248
Mer. Nat. ($50)	6,000,000	3	Q	My 13, 13	235	240
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 13	185	195
Metropolis	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 13	150	160
Metropolitan.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	340	350
Mount Morris	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	185	193
Mutual	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	..	245
Nat. Nassau.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	280	300
Nat. Reserve.	1,000,000	4	S	May 1, 13	195	205
New Nether-land	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 11	86	92
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	200,000	3	S	Apr 1, 13	210	223
N.Y. Co. Nat.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 13	402	410
N.Y. Prod.Ex.	500,000	20	S	Jan. 1, 13	850	..
Pacific ($50).	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,13	160	170
Park Nat'l..	5,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 13	260	265

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 14	3,408,484	SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 14	$14,247,000
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 7	2,808,090	SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 7	12,085,000
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 15, 1912	1,720,041	SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 15, 1912	9,321,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	42,879,213	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	266,730,000
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	36,537,898	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	380,111,500

Range for Year 1912. High.	Range for Year 1912. Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1913. Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Extra.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended June 14. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, June 14. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended June 14, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	139¾	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	June 2, '13	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	132¼	132¾	132¼	132¼	200½	..	126	138	25
..	..	7⅞	May 17	6¼	June 10	19,820,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 8th pd.	100	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	..	— ⅛	6½	7½	600
..	..	16¼	May 23	12½	June 10	16,050,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 5th pd.	100	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅜	..	— 1⅞	14½	14⅞	200
..	..	99	Jan. 2	61⅝	June 10	153,887,900	May 26, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	67¼	67½	61⅝	66⅛	84½	— 1⅞	66⅞	67	201,100
62¾	60	80⅝	Jan. 2	60	June 13	18,330,900	Apr. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chemical Co.	100	47¼	47¼	46	46	60⅞	— 4¼	46	47	500
63⅝	54½	57	Jan. 2	46	June 3	27,112,700	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	92	92	92	92	100½	..	92	95	20
104½	98	99	Jan. 2	92½	June 3	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	23	23¾	19¾	23¾	74½	+ ½	23¼	24	5,740
77	46½	50⅛	Jan. 2	19⅜	June 10	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	101	..	68½	80	.....
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	72½	May 20	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	91	91	91	91	..	+ 1	91	94	100
107⅝	91¼	96¼	Jan. 4	90	June 7	4,900,000	Mar. 31, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	100	128	128	128	128	141	— 3¼	129	130½	150
160	130	136⅜	Jan. 6	128	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	23½	27½	21	27½	32⅜	+ 3	27¼	27¾	37,550
47⅜	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 10	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	85	87⅝	80½	87⅛	116	+ 1½	87⅛	87⅝	15,050
126⅞	90⅜	129¼	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	⅛	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	41	41½	36½	41¼	58⅜	+ 1	41⅜	..	17,920
53⅝	49⅜	56⅝	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	109½	109½	108	108	115¾	— 2¼	106	109¾	340
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 6	10,284,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	36	38	36	38	31½	..	34	35¾	400
86¼	30¾	48⅜	Jan. 6	36	June 7	20,558,500	Jan. 9, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	69½	70	62½	70	81⅞	+ ⅝	70	72½	100
84¾	75½	78⅛	Jan. 2	60⅜	June 11	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	100	75	75	75	75	..	— 7	75	100	.....
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	10,639,300	Mar. 31, '14	1¾	Q	American Coal Products.	100	..	..	..	..	87	..	78	85	.....
98	94	87	Mar. 4	87	Mar. 4	2,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	..	100¼	..	100⅛	105	.....
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	25,000,000	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	36	36	33½	35	52	— 2	34½	35¼	5,800
60¼	45½	57⅝	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	20,237,100	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	93¼	93½	93½	93½	96⅛	..	92½	93¾	90
99¼	95	98	May 6	95½	Mar. 28	10,198,600	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	160	160	160	160	..	..	159	163	250
220	160	166	Feb. 8	159	Apr. 22	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Hide & L. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3⅞	June 13	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	5½	— ⅛	3¾	4½	200
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅝	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	16	18	15½	18	24½	..	17	19	900
50¾	18	27¾	Apr.	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	20	21	17	21	26½	+ 1	21	23	6,000
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	6⅞	June 10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	8	8¼	6⅞	8¼	14¼	+ ⅛	8¼	8¾	2,000
45	30	31½	Jan. 31	20½	June 10	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	22¼	23	20½	23	..	..	23	23½	5,800
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan. 2	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	Q	American Locomotive	100	29½	30	27	30	41½	..	29	31	.....
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	102	May 14	25,000,000	Apr. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	..	..	..	..	102	108½	95	102	.....
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	7¼	June 10	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	9	9	9	9	17½	+ 1⅜	8½	9	100
69¼	42	61½	Jan. 30	45¾	June 10	8,796,100	May 2, '13	2½	SA	American Malt Corpor'n pf.	100	46	47¼	45¼	47¼	61⅜	+ 1½	47⅜	49	850
91	66½	74⅜	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	50,000,000	June 16, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co.	100	60¼	63⅜	58½	63¾	84	+ 2⅜	63½	63⅝	43,715
109⅜	102⅜	107	Feb.	97	June 12	50,000,000	June 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	98½	99½	97¾	99½	107½	+ 1⅜	98¾	99¾	1,565
59	59	79⅛	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B	100	81½	81½	79½	80½	89¼	+ 1⅜	79	81	900
93¼	84	86	Jan.	79	Apr. 30	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	160	170	150	170	160	+ 4½	160	171	100
203¼	123	193	Jan.	22	June 6	3,339,600	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	..	100	102	184
105	99	105	Jan.	21	100	16,218,000	Mar 31, '13	1¼	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	..	29	25	25¾	37	— 4½	25¾	26¼	1,735
44⅜	26	40½	Feb.	3	June 12	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	106⅞	107	104⅝	106½	130½	— ⅞	107	108	4,220
133½	113¼	118	Jan.	31	104⅝	June 12	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	110¼	112	110¼	112	121½	+ 1½	109¼	114	200
124	115½	116⅝	Jan.	28	110⅝	June 10	14,000,000	June 2, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	..	..	..	..	82	89⅝	..	66	.....
78	66	66½	Jan.	9	125½	June 10	344,482,100	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	127½	127¾	125½	127¼	145½	— ⅝	127⅛	127⅜	12,880
140¼	137⅝	140	Jan.	9	200	40,242,400	June 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	208	215	202¼	215	292	+ 7	214	215	2,100
824½	241½	294¾	Jan.	10	265	June 10	1,298,700	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	292	..	..	..	.....
109	102	106	Apr.	26	106	Apr. 26	51,660,100	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	99	99½	98¾	99	103½	— 1	99	100	1,800
106⅜	101½	106½	Jan.	27	99¾	May 23	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	93½	97	.....
99¼	97½	99	Jan.	4	95	June 10	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼	20½	— ⅝	16	22	300
31	18	23	Apr.	17	16½	May 7	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	76½	76½	70¾	76½	91½	+ 1⅜	76	78	300
94½	70	81	Jan.	2	74	May 7	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	SA	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	23¾	23⅝	20	22¼	36½	+ 1½	22¼	22½	3,000
41⅝	23⅛	32¼	Jan.	2	20	June 10	108,312,500	Apr. 16, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	25	34⅛	34½	30⅞	34¼	45½	— ⅝	34	34⅜	28,045
48	34	41½	Jan.	2	30⅞	June 11	9,990,000	.....	..	..	Assets Realization Co.	100	35	95	93	95	120½	— 7	90	100	100
127⅞	105¾	120	Jan.	7	65	June 10	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	..	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
47	41¼	42¼	Jan.	30	42¼	June 12	188,333,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	95¼	96¾	92⅞	96¼	103⅝	+ ⅝	96¼	96⅝	92,810
111⅜	103¼	109⅝	Jan.	6	92½	June 10	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	97	99¼	96¼	99¼	108⅝	+ 2⅛	98	99¾	1,400
104½	101⅜	102¼	Jan.	29	96½	June 13	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	117	117½	112	117½	140½	+ ¾	117	119	3,861
148½	130⅜	133⅝	Jan.	9	112	June 10	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	40	41	40	41	54⅞	— 2	40	43	700
60¾	49	53½	Jan.	8	40	June 10	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	103½	105½	102⅜	102⅝	108	— 2⅝	100	101½	500
108¼	102⅜	105½	June	6	102⅜	June 10	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	91½	94	90⅜	94	107⅞	+ 1¾	94	94½	16,500
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan.	10	79	May 22	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	..	..	..	..	79	87¼	..	75	79	.....
97	86¾	88	Jan.	17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1½	.....
27⅜	7⅞	15	Jan.	9	25	June 10	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	28½	28½	25	28½	36¾	— 1	25½	29	9,400
51⅜	27⅜	41½	Apr.	4	83¾	June 10	14,808,000	Apr. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Cor. pf.	100	67	67	62¼	66⅝	69¼	— 1¼	66⅝	67	3,145
80	56¾	72½	Apr.	4	83¾	June 10	49,058,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	87½	88	83¾	87¾	98	+ 1⅝	87⅞	88	44,400
94½	76¾	92¾	May	28	83¾	June 10	17,999,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	125	125	121	125	144	— 1⅝	125	130	700
149	137½	137⅞	Jan.	27	121	June 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec.Co	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
11¼	7⅞	8¾	Mar.	18	6¼	June 9	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	100½	100½	100½	100½	112	— 4½	95	110¼	100
110¼	105	116	Jan.	30	100½	June 10	14,647,200	June 2, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	27½	27½	27¼	27½	..	— ⅛	25	28	100
40⅛	28	31	Feb.	8	27⅛	June 10	14,463,800	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	31¾	31¾	28	31¼	..	+ ⅛	31⅛	31½	6,900
72½	49¼	56½	Feb.	3	28	June 10	12,163,200	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	60	60	58	60	..	..	60	63	1,300
93½	84	86	Jan.	30	58	June 11	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1¼	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	.....
67⅝	65	63	Feb.	13	58½	May 13	196,996,500	Apr. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	218	221	210½	220¾	264⅜	+ 1½	220¾	221	173,980
282	226½	266¾	Jan.	2	210¼	June 11	.....	.....	..	..	Cent. P. sub. recs., 2d inst. pd.	100	211	214½	204½	214¼	..	..	214¾	216¾	5,000
..	..	239	Apr.	17	204¼	June 11	11,289,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	99½	99½	99	99	..	— 1½	..	..	600
101¼	96¾	103⅜	Feb.	6	97	June 10	39,584,400	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	18⅞	20¼	17	20¼	24⅞	+ ⅞	20½	20¾	9,090
33⅜	18¼	30¼	Feb.	3	88	June 10	33,277,800	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	90½	90¼	88	89	91	+ ⅛	89½	91	1,100
100½	80	98¼	Mar.	3	88	June 10	27,436,800	May 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey.	100	290	290	275	275	375	—16	275	300	660
305	305	362	Jan.	13	275	June 11	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	103½	103½	103½	103½	119¾	..	102	106½	17
121¼	114½	110	Apr.	17	110	Apr. 17	62,793,700	Mar. 31, '13	1¼	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	56¾	57⅝	53	57⅜	70⅝	— ⅜	57⅛	57½	28,400
85⅞	68¾	80	Jan.	2	74	June 12	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	..	— 1¼	8	9	200
24¼	17	18	Jan.	2	25½	May 19	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	..	25½	..	18	40	.....
40	25	25⅜	Feb.	25	10¼	June 4	45,155,200	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	11⅜	12¼	2,300
20¾	15⅜	17⅞	Jan.	9	23	June 10	40,966,300	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	25	25	23	25	33½	— ⅛	24⅝	25¼	1,350
39¼	35	35	Jan.	9	98⅝	June 10	116,348,200	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100	103¾	104½	98¾	103⅜	102⅞	— ⅛	103⅜	104⅛	55,970
117⅜	99⅜	116¾	Jan.	9	98¾	June 10	116,276,900	Mar. 3, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	135	135	132½	134½	140¾	+ ⅜	134	134½	1,700
146	139¼	145	Jan.	30	132¾	June 10	130,121,700	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	127	127	123½	127	135¾	+ ¾	127	127	5,440
145	134⅛	138	Jan.	6	121¾	May 23	22,395,100	Apr. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	..	..	..	..	161	..	172	183	.....
198	188	188	Mar.	3	120	Mar. 24	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	..	120	..	115	130	.....
144	126	125	Mar.	21	150	Feb. 13	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	150	..	130	140	.....
153	150	150½	Jan.	2	30⅜	June 10	4,179,900	.....	..	..	Chino Copper	5	34⅞	35⅝	30⅝	35¾	34	+ ¼	35¾	35⅞	66,640
50⅝	25	47⅜	Jan.	2	30⅜	June 10	47,056,300	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	46	46	44¾	46	..	..	40	50	1,500
62¾	45¼	54	Jan.	21	44⅞	June 10	40,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	101	..	95	.....
101⅛	95	94⅜	Jan.	16	90	Apr. 1	34,235,500	Apr. 20, '13	1¼	Q	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	26⅜	27¼	24½	26¾	31⅜	— ⅛	27¼	29½	7,100
43⅜	23⅛	41½	Feb.	3	24½	June 10	2,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	.....
140	100	155	Feb.	3	23⅜	June 12	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Colorado Southern	100	23⅜	27	23⅜	27	..	+ 2½	26	29	720
45	32½	33	Jan.	8	66	Feb. 20	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	68	..	65	68	.....
76⅜	72	69	Mar.	4	65⅛	Apr. 1	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	65½	67	..	55	65
71	60¼	65¼	Apr.	1	65⅛	Feb. 25	16,247,000	Apr. 30, '13	1¼	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	.....
102	102	102¼	Feb.	28	102¼	June 10	16,815,500	June 16, '13	1¼	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	129	130¼	125¼	130¼	141	+ ⅛	130	130¼	15,975
149½	135⅜	142⅜	Jan.	9	125¼	June 10	49,777,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	81½	90⅜	78¾	81½	115	+ ⅝	79½	80	12,700
22¼	10	17⅜	Jan.	31	7⅜	June 10	29,826,900	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	62	63	61¾	63	80⅜	+ ⅛	62½	65	1,000
80½	75	79¾	Jan.	31	61¼	June 10	2,997,700	June 15, '13	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	75	75	75	75	86	— 2	70	85	100
86	70	77	Feb.	3	70	June 9	7,893,800	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	89¾	.....
96	92	90	Feb.	4	90	Feb. 4	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	45
100¼	99¾	100¼	Jan.	18	95¼	June 11	37,828,500	June 2, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	96½	96½	95½	95½	..	— 1⅞	95½	96¾	350
175½	162	167	Jan.	8	147½	June 11	42,993,000	Mar. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson.	100	150	150	147½	150	168	+ ½	150	158	1,808
567	530	445	Jan.	13	390	June 12	30,277,000	Apr. 21, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western.	100	390	390	390	390	540	— 5	..	390	200
..	..	420	Feb.	4	380	Apr.	.....	.....	..	..	D., L. & W. sub.rcts.50% pd.	..	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	.....
..	..	38,000	Jan.	6	13⅜	June 11	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	15	13½	13⅜	14	10⅜	— ⅛	14	17	2,400
24	18½	23⅛	Jan.	10	23	June 11	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	26½	26½	23	25	35¼	— 3	25	26	2,200
46¾	34¼	41	Jan.	2	30	June 11	950,000	Jan. 2, '13	2½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	90	90	90	90	..	..	85	95	100
100	100	90	June	11	90	June 11	12,500,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	..	67½	..	62	70	.....
76⅝	61¼	80⅜	Feb.	4	67½	June 10	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	10¼	12½	9⅜	12½	32⅜	+ 1⅞	12⅜	14½	4,000
39¼	20	21⅜	Jan.	2	9⅜	June 4	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	5	5	5	5	..	..	4¾	6½	100
11⅞	8	8½	Jan.	2	5	June 4	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	10¼	20	..	10	12	.....
28	14	16¼	Jan.	2	10¼	June 4	16,068,800	Apr. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	95	.....
100	92½	93	Apr.	24	93	Apr. 24	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	23⅞	27⅛	20¾	25¼	34	+ ⅝	25¼	25¾	62,500
39½	30	32⅝	Jan.	2	20¼	June 10	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	37	37¼	33¼	37¼	51⅝	+ ⅝	35	38	5,100
57⅞	47½	49½	Jan.	30	32¾	June 10	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	30	30⅝	28¾	30⅝	42	+ ¾	31½	32	1,500
48	38	41	Jan.	2	28¾	June 10	..	.....	..	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	18	18	18	18	15	— 1	12	17	100
21¾	11½	18	Jan.	22	13	June 10	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf	100	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝	42	— ⅝	33½	42½	300
52¾	37⅜	44	Jan.	2	33	Mar. 19	12,000,000	June 15, '13	1¼	Q		100									
225	128	185½	Apr.	23	175	Jan. 14	10,317,800	June 2, '13	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	175	175	170	170	140¼	..	170	185	66
115	106¾	109⅞	Jan.	6	106¼	June 9	13,746,800	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	105¼	105½	105½	105¼	111	+ ¼	108½	108	100
188¼	155	187	Jan.	2	129⅜	June 10	101,375,800	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	General Electric Co.	100	134	135	129⅜	134⅜	169½	+ ¾	135⅜	136	9,810
42⅞	30	34½	Jan.	7	23	May 15	15,673,200	.....	..	..	General Motors	100	26	28½	25½	28½	33¼	+ 2½	28	30	900
82⅜	70¾	79	Jan.	7	70	May 8	13,992,100	May 1, '13	3½	SA	General Motors pf.	100	71	73	71	73	75½	+ ⅞	72½	77	300
5	1⅜	3⅛	Mar.	19	1½	June 10	35,591,489	Apr. 30, '13	30c	..	Goldfield Con. Mines.	100	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	4⅜	+ ⅛	1⅝	1⅞	7,400
81	60¼	68	Jan.	2	23½	June 10	60,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	26⅞	28½	25¾	28¼	..	+ 1	27½	28½	2,400

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Jury calendar. 32—Hurd v. D. L. & W R R. 213—Inowye v. James T. Haverty's Stables. 179—Nicoll v. Pullman Co. 207—Canter v. City of N Y. 242—U S v. 7 Costumes, &c. 243—Same v. Scherer. 219—Brennan v. Lehigh Val R R. 215—Caffoor v. Van Deusen. 43—U S v. 1 Case Woolens. 245—Smoke v. Penn R R. 97—Weintraub v. same. 98—Same v. same. 223—Sherwood v. Russell. 239—Grant v. De Laval Separator Co. 246—U S v. Cent New Eng R R. 169—Meehan v. Silverstein. 251—Schreyer v. Evarts. 253—Mason v. Moore. 258—Zonas v. Atlantis. 234—Dooley v. N Y, N H & H R R. 193—J. B. Sparrow T & A Co, Lim, v. Campbell. 45—Republic Creosoting Co v. McDonald Const Co. 227—Poveda v. Penn R R. 130—U S v. 13 Crates Eggs. 236—Veale v. Boston & Maine R R. 890—Tanner v. Seaboard Nat Bank. 72—Vene v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 211—Darnell v. L I R R. 214—Same v. same. 351—In re Cantrell Davis Co. 244—Iorio v. Penn R R. 218—Dutcher-orth. 56—Same v. same. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 124 for trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J. Admiralty. 214—Elliott v. Barges Nos. 6, 10, and 11 Elk. 242—N Y & Rockaway Transp Co v. Steamboat Safety. 243—O'Donnell v. Steamboat Bismark. 244—Healey Con Co v. Tug Hero. 246—Braun v. Monarch Sig Co. 250—Penn R R Co v. The R. H. Waterman. 252—Bauer v. Yacht Vixen. 253—Brainerd v. Tug Charles H. Senft. 254—U S Shipping Co v. Jamison. 255—Lux Nav Co v. Barge Lancaster.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 66. Discharges—Bankruptcy. Jacob Siebert, Ormstan Scenic Construction Company, M B Price Co, 2 Bleyer & Chase, 70—A Bartle & Hughes, A R Eckles, Hennebique Construction Company, W J Hartley, G J & M Freund, Gellman & Lipshitz, Schlansky & Himmelfarb, J Mc Anderson, Presser, S J Cohen, I Herman. Under Objections—G W Gibson, B Vian, B Reibstein, C Pricher, D B Goldsmith, Steinhardt & Kronicker. Adjourned Cases—Henry Locks, Lloyd G. McCarmen, Herman Jacobs, M & Man Dehaser, James Pedlaw. Involuntary Cases—Petition—Susan Fox. Petition—American Saleisthyl Company. Motions—Rockwell Furnace Company, Louis Pell, Julius Bros. & Co, Fox, Fox & Brodsky, Nicholas Sabbia, G A Alden & Co., M L Morris, O Davis, Murphy Truck & Rig Co., Abrahams & Lesser, I J Epstein, Epstein & Spindel, Gaetano Ringuis, S Gottenberg, London & Martin, G F Becherer, Popular Waist & Dress Company, Fine & Wax, Frederick Sackett, J T Courtney, Hyman Gohn, (2;) W C Baldwin, Allen, Gordon & Maltbie, K Marks & Co., (2;) Francesco Vitigliano, W C Baldwin, M Gotteseld, Yogol & Schelmerman, Littman, Hayden & Co., N Johnson, Bernard Webster, Reinhold Busse, Central Security Company, W C & H N Allen, C I Weinstein.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday. 716—People ex rel John Mitchell v. William Sohmer, State Controller. 714—People v. Deleo. 715—People v. Goldewitz. 612—People v. Cummins. 710—In re Robinson. 662—Abrahams v. Beuke. 709—People ex rel Murphy v. Neu. 717—People ex rel Hunt v. Fayette and Syracuse Railroad & Iron Company.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I., Goff, J. Litigated Motions. 1—Matter of Keith. 2—Matter of Crane & Wagner Auto Supply Co. 3—Matter of Murphy, (McAnenny.) 4—Strang v. Bayne, (Greenwich Bay Bank v. Bayne.) 5—Crossin v. Hughes. 6—Same v. same. 7—Staidely v. Illinois Cent R R Co. 8—Sentner v. Smith. 9—Matter of City N Y &c. 10—Kelley v. Smith. 11—People ex rel Ambrose v. Tompkins. 12—Oshinsky v. Reiss. 13—Same v. same. 14—Conley Foil Co v. Quayle Enamel Co. 15—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R Co. 16—People v. Faciolli Co. 17—Matter of City N Y, (Creston Av.) 18—Semple v. Wanamaker. 19—Raymond v. Rosner. 20—Nigro v. City N Y. 21—Matter of Day. 22—Matter of Doppeler, (Valente.) 23—Cummings v. Cummings. 24—Levene v. Levene. 25—McCaddin Jr. Fund v. Hoffman. 26—Crawford v. Robertson. 27—McKeige v. Carroll. 28—Miller v. Miller. 29—N Y Lite Ins Co v. Mead. 30—Yurdin v. Yurdin. 31—Monturi v. Asinof. 32—Matter of McIntosh, (Johnson.) 33—Erffgulat. 2880—Kramer v. Kramer. 2854—Delici v. Dore. 1819—MacQuaid v. Mayer. 2295—Keiser v. Kaiser & Co. 2387—Blume v. Moller. 2302—Hellborn v. Fatterbaum. 2581—Friedrich v. Friedrich. 2534—Landes v. Kaplan. 2714—Hoey v. Miley. 2716—La Sala v. Hope Const Co. 2717—Fisher v. Fisher. 118—Lawrence v. Langley. 498—Tarus Realty Co v. Interborough R T Co. 2785—City of N Y v. N Y Dock Co. 2295—Muller v. Muller. These cases to be called at 2 P. M.: 2588—Doyno v. Doyno. 2796—Wacker v. Wacker. 2377—Einstein v. Einstein. 1834—La Preta v. La Preta. 2578—Riddick v. Riddick. 2475—Strong v. Strong. 2756—Johannsen v. Johannsen. 692—Postekewitz v. Postekewitz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 3934—Breuchard v. Rudiger. 3840—Morris v. Fox. 4230—Rogers v. Ferris. 3662—First Bank of Notaries v. Hall. 3052—Roehn v. Roehn. 2346—Boniface v. Board of Education. 4102—Di Menna v. City of N Y. 3922—Powell v. Robbins. 4106—Chas J Webb Co v. Peerless Imp Co. 3767—Holmes v. Mexican Nat Packing Co. 4069—Fixman v. Lawyers Title Ins. &c., Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J. 3890—Mackay v. Salsberg. 3598—Whitnack v. Holzwasser & Co. 3904—Romer v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 3886—Szeman v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 3890—Khasdourian v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 1161—Brown v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 3891—Luter v. Union Ry. 4015—Hirsch v. Keyed. 3884—Coletos v. Monfort. 2670—Rothschild v. 749 West End Ave. 3893—Kenney v. Hall. 4044—Madden v. Thiel. 4016—Strauss v. Newton. 6732—Michalski v. Clyde S S Co. 6665—Callahan v. McGovern. 3952—Nehmelman v. Union Ry. 4009—Marino v. Bklyn Heights R R. 4037—Schmidt v. Union R Y Co. 4118—Sevan v. Interborough R T Co. 4200—Buch v. Schiller. 4201—Schlossmacher v. Standard Motor Exp Co. 4202—Griffin v. Cunard S S Co, Lim. 4204—Ruhaller v. Daly. 4208—Lobell v. Blackman. 4206—Atlantic Retail Dealers' Protective Assn. 4208—Palmiro v. Bklyn Academy of Music. 4213—Sinning v. Interborough R T Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part IV.—Amend, J. 1896—Schmidt v. N. Y. Times Co. 4022—Sherman v. L. I. R. R. 4024—Sherman v. L. I. R. R. 4040—Ingerman v. Snare & Triest Co. 3754—O'Sullivan v. Wells, Fargo & Co. 3883—Bentz v. Imperial Auto Co. 456—Lillienthal v. Taylor Co. 3859—Heim v. Forty-second St. &c. Railway. 2050—Davidson v. Stein. 3763—Van Alen v. S. L. Midland Railway. 4025—Siegel v. Asphalt Construction Co. 4026—Corbett v. Hoefler. 4044—Hoey v. N. Y. Edison Co. 4129—J. Loeb v. N. Y. Interborough Railway. 4130—A. Loeb v. N. Y. Interborough Railway. 4704—Christian v. Penn. R. R. 4705—Henderson v. Penn. R. R. 3671—Pendowitz v. Steeplechase Park Co. 441—N. Y. County Nat. Bank v. Herrmann. 2014—Fitch, Cornell & Co. v. Atchison, T. & S. F. R. R. 3113—Lapin v. Rodstein. 3562—White v. City of N. Y. 3617—Goodwin v. Jones. 4060—Arnheim v. Lincoln Bldg. Co. 4060—Arnheim v. Linch. 3788—Drapel v. N Y Edison Co. 3900—Karger v. Allegro. 3998—Elster v. Sterry. 3982—Whalen v. Levingson. 3985—Porcello v. Riccardi. 3986—Crumpler v. Pratt. 3965—Bernhardt v. Schwanenmann. 3953—Lowenthal v. Leiter. 4104—Sovern v. Ciccarone. 4108—Wechsler v. Cohen. 3972—Lynn v. Smith. 3973—Loughney v. Smith. 4194—Rosen v. City of N. Y. 4198—Fresse v. Workingmen's Coop Pub Ass'n.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Pendleton, J. 3555—Taney v. Pittsburgh Cont Co. 3539—Demko v. Reynolds. 3022—Ligatino v. Arrigoni. 3560—Cinque v. Haufler. 3631—Jones v. Edward Gribbon Sons, Lim. 2668—Flavin v. C I & Bklyn R R. 3613—Marmorino v. Interborough R T Co. 3746—Davis v. Lader. 3856—Hansen v. Jacobs. 3854—Segal v. Man Leasing Co. 3812—Bauer v. Joline. 4008—O'Brien v. Tuttle Roofing Co. 3553—Strauss v. Cunningham. 3995—Keer v. Broadway Bldg Co. 4001—Mashefsky v. Eisler. 3547—Hankinson v. Greenlee v. N Y Rys. 3584—Somers v. Joline. 3557—Gottlieb v. Mason & Hanger Co. 3581—Coyle v. Interborough R T Co. 4000—Weiss v. Hoopack. 4002—Schiemann v. Musical Mutual Prot Union. 4005—A McAuliffe v. Ruth. 4006—P McAuliffe v. Ruth. 4081—Fahey v. Interborough R T Co. 4082—Chemicoff v. Interborough R T Co. 4083—Benjamin v. Interborough R T Co. 4084—Wallace v. Interborough R T Co. 4085—Butler v. N Y Rys. 4078—Dalley v. Interborough R T Co. 960—J Cohn v. Ansonia Realty Co. 961—A Cohn v. Ansonia Realty Co. 4183—Petit v. Interborough R T Co. 4209—Schonleben v. Interborough R T Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Donnelly, J. 3766—Egan v. City Taxicab Co. 3951—Accencia v. Regal Amusement Co. 3961—Phillips v. Madison Iron Works. 4088—Pomerants v. Cushen. 4094—Levine v. General Garage Co. 4067—Levine v. General Garage Co. 3792—Shaffert v. Erie R R. 3956—Wohlman v. Becker. 3645—Demjen v. Weiss. 4091—A Traube v. Market & Harlem Auto Trucking Co. 4092—L Traube v. Market & Harlem Auto Trucking Co. 3845

REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

Various Properties to Go to the Highest Bidder in the Manhattan and Bronx Salesrooms.

MONDAY, JUNE 16,
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 240, w s, 27.6 ft n of Park Place, 22.8x97.10, six-story office and store bldg; also
Broadway, 738, e s, 51 ft s of Astor Place, 25x126x26.9x116.4, five-story loft and store bldg; also
Washington Place, 7, n w cor Mercer St, 25x100, four-story loft and store bldg; also
Broadway, 1155-9, s w cor 27th St, 50.5x84.1x60.6x77.1, three-story office and store bldg; Charles Moran agt Thomas Morgan et al; Bowers & S., attorneys; R. M. Henry, referee; partition.
Central Park West, 17-20, s w cor 62d St, 100.5x100, vacant; Charles Moran against L. E. Frith et al; Bowers & S., attorneys; R. M. Henry, referee; partition.
Washington pl, 12, s s, 71.6 ft e of Greene St, 42.9x96.2, four-story loft and store bldg; also;
Greene st, 255, w s, 100.8 ft n of Waverley Place, 25x75, four-story loft and store bldg; Charles Moran against Maria L. Hoyt et al; Bowers & S., attorneys; R. M. Henry, referee; partition.
Second Av, 2,125, w s, 40.10 ft n of 109th St, 20x80, four-story tenement and stores; C. G. Moller et al, executors, against H. A. Wilkus et al; M. S. Borland, attorney; S. J. Wagstaff, referee; due, $10,636.84; taxes, &c., $1,150.
2d Av, 2,127, w s, 60.10 ft n of 109th St, 20x80, four-story tenement and stores; Christopher Moller and others, trustees, against H. A. Wilkus and others; M. S. Borland, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $10,656.84; taxes, &c., $1,170.
5th Av, 2,008, s w corner of 129th St, 50x110, seven-story tenement; Germania Life Insurance Co. against John Schnoerling and others, Action 1; Dulon & R., attorneys; F. W. Judge, referee; due, $140,139.83; taxes, &c., $7,783.22.
5th Av, 2,094, w s, 56 ft s of 129th St, 43.11x110, seven-story tenement; same against same, Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $78,019.90; taxes, &c., $4,632.11.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Amsterdam Av, 1,240 to 1,252, n w corner of 121st St, (No. 501,) 100.11x100, six-story tenement and stores; Sam Hirsh against H. D. Baker and others; Max Stern, attorney; G. E. Waller, referee; due, $48,007.31; taxes, &c., $1,991.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

128th St, 234 East, s s, 223.9 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against Fannie Moses and others; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; I. D. Morrison, referee; due, $5,435; taxes, &c., $154.
130th St, 506 and 508 West, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x74.11, two five-story tenements; Katie Wendel against Isaac Chaitin and others; Louis Wendel, Jr., attorney; C. E. Hawthorne, referee; due, $10,846.20; taxes, &c., $475.80.
AT 3,508 3D AV.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Anthony Av, 2,000, s e corner of Burnside Av, 118x58.6x irregular, two-story dwelling and vacant; W F Clare and others, executors, against M J Ryan and others; J. L. Clare, attorney; Timothy Murray, referee; due, $14,351.32; taxes, &c., $3,646.
By J. H. Mayers.

3d Av, 4,009 to 4,029, s w corner of 174th St, 200x128.8x200x121.2; three two-story and two one-story stores and three-story tenement and store; Richard Bauer against Harry Simmond and others; Fischer & R., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $7,074.12; taxes, &c., $1,400; subject to two mortgages aggregating $61,000.
By Joseph P. Day.

Maclay Av, 2,409, s s, 79.10 ft e of Zerega Av, 20x100.4x20x100.8; E B Beyer against Henry Osterholt and others; F. A. Southworth, attorney; E. T. Hiscox, referee; due, $4,378.83; taxes, &c., $120.03.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.
AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Fulton St, 44, s w cr, 75 ft n w of Pearl St, 26.9x30.11, irregular; four-story loft and store building; A W Hollister against M M Karrenberg and others; Speir & B., attorneys; A. W. Ransom, referee; due, $20,029.40; taxes, &c., $719.97.
By Samuel Marx.

135th St, 122 West, s s, 324.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement and stores; Lena Kreisheimer against J. H. Fink and others; C. & G., attorneys; Max Altmayer, referee; due, $4,107.70; taxes, &c., $2,338.33; subject to first mortgage of $20,000.
By Joseph P. Day.

11th Av, 602, e s, 61.9 ft s of 45th St, 19.2x70, five-story tenement and stores; A. J. Spanks against M. F. Conway and others; L. F. Doyle, attorney; C. E. Hawthorne, referee; due, $9,287.88; taxes, &c., $543.62.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Teller Av, 1,055, w s, 189.6 ft n of 163th St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; B. S. B. Ziegel against S. F. Myers Realty Co. and others; Sigmund Wechsler, attorney; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $8,700.22; taxes, &c., $184.80.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

191 lots in the Baychester section of the Bronx, located in Baychester, De Reimer and Edson Avs, Boston Road, 222d St, and on the right of way of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad; vol sale.
By Joseph P. Day.

Union Square, 11-15, s w corner of 15th St, 77.5x166.10, five-story loft and store building; Frederick Hildebrandt against Golden Star Realty Co. & Gould & W. Governeys; W. H. Hagen, referee; due, $62,924.37; taxes, &c., $7,013.75.
Lexington Av, 51-5, e s, 39.6 ft s of 25th St, 40.3x94x96.9 to 25th St, (150) x22x39.6x72, twelve-story loft building in course of construction; A. M. Heinsheimer against Frank Luger et al; Simpson & C., attorneys; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $80,257.75; taxes, &c., $4,050.
Manhattan Av, 547, w s, 48.5 ft s of 123d St, 15x74, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ellen Sica et al; A. & E. J. O'Gormag, attorneys; J. H. Sica, referee; due, $8,816.05; taxes, &c., $701.58.
Beekman Place, 34, s w corner of 51st St, 34x25, four-story dwelling; F. D. Weekes, trustee, &c., against Robert Hubner et al; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; H. L. Brant, referee; due, $8,010.87; taxes, &c., $513.
Washington St, 712-14, w s, 50 ft s of 11th St, 46.1x64.8x irregular, two two-story tenements and stores and one-story rear building; J. M. M. Grant et al, executors, against Marie Ackermann et al; M. S. Borland, attorney; S. C. Herriman, referee; due, $17,084.47; taxes, &c., $241.94.
Post Av, n s, intersection of n w s of 10th Av, 20x6.1x150.6x25x100, vacant; Gustav Sinn against Minnie Witte; P. S. Dean, attorney; Peter Sollner, referee; due, $5,549.42; taxes, &c., $1,680.45.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,340, n w corner of 94th St, 100.8x42.9, five-story tenement; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against H. Macdonald et al; F. L. Allen, attorney; F. A. O'Neill, referee; due, $72,880.18; taxes, &c., $2,876.67.
By Charles A. Berrian.

67th St, 216 East, s s, 340 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; Annie Frank against Jos. Wolkenberg and others; Freyer & H., attorneys; A. H. Brill, referee; due, $9,247.80; subject to mortgage, $38,000.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

156th St East, s s, 90.1 ft e of Eagle Av, 37.6x100, vacant; Sarah Sibbald against P. H. Crane and others; W. P. Safford, attorney; G. Van Amringe, referee; due, $3,-101.92; taxes, etc., $469.46.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.
AT COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT 11 A. M.
By Special Master.

Broadway, 395 to 399, sw corner of Walker St, 50.10x127.7x irregular, fifteen-story loft and office building; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Improved Property Holding Company and others; Alexander & G., attorneys; Payson Merrill, special master.
AT 14 VESEY SMTREET AT NOON.
By Joseph P. Day.

Cooper St, e s, 175 ft n of 207th St, 25x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against E. J. McGuire and others; Harold Swain, attorney; Warren L. Hile, referee; due, $1,-682.82; taxes, &c., $260.83.
Bethune St, 88, n s, 275 w Greenwich, 22.5x80, 1-story bldg; F. A. Culbert agt S. A. Culbert et al; J. B. Southard, attorney; William Kleph, referee; partition.
120th St, 541-3 East, n s, 187.6 w 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, 6-story tenement; Mathias Nicoll against E. J. Lynn et al; W. M. Powell, attorney; A. O'Neill, referee; due, $35,417.52; taxes, &c., $1,168.58.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

81st St, 430 West, s s, 360 e 10th Av, 20x100.5, 3-story dwelling; Daniel Hildebrand against Annie Rafferty et al; Decker & York, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,482.04; taxes, &c, $108.00.
81st St, 434 West, s s, 380 e 10th Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; same against same; same attorney; same referee; due, $13,528.29; taxes, &c, $108.60.
103d St, 107 West, n s, 150 w Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story tenement; Daniel Woodcock against N. W. People et al; Menken Bros, attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $4,301.43; taxes, &c, $363.30.
By J. H. Mayers.

Beekman Place, 12, w s, 57 s 50th, 19x90, four-story tenement; 67th St, 55 West, n s, 145 e Columbus Av, 21x100.8, four-story dwelling; Meyer Vesell against Dinah Stater et al; Arnstein, L. & F., attorneys; Maurice Delehes, referee; due, $16,019.04; taxes, &c, $839.86.

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ARGENTINE CRUISER HERE.

The Presidente Sarmiento Anchors in the North River.

The Argentine auxiliary cruiser Presidente Sarmiento arrived yesterday from Barbados and anchored in the North River off Seventy-ninth Street. She is in command of Capt. Marcio, and carries a crew of 388 officers and men. In the crew are 200 recruits, who are being trained for the navy.

One of the officers said yesterday that the cruiser had a speed of 15 knots, but that sail was used whenever possible. The cruiser left Buenos Aires early in March and sailed to St. Helena, and from there to the West Indies. She departed from Barbados on June 4. She is a full-rigged ship and carries many Irishmen in her crew.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS A. BROUS, also known as LOUIS BROUS, and JACOB BROUS, also known as JACK BROUS, individually and composing the firm of BROUS & BROUS, and JACOB BROUS, also known as JACK BROUS, trading under the name of "THE HUB," Bankrupts.—No. 18,280.

To the creditors of Louis A. Brous, also known as Louis Brous, and Jacob Brous, also known as Jack Brous, individually and composing the firm of Brous & Brous, and Jacob Brous, also known as Jack Brous, trading under the name of "The Hub," of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Louis A. Brous, also known as Louis Brous, and Jacob Brous, also known as Jack Brous, individually and composing the firm of Brous & Brous, and Jacob Brous, also known as Jack Brous, trading under the name of "The Hub," were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1913, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,280.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. SCHMIDT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry J. Schmidt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1913, the said Henry J. Schmidt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,

June 11th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,898.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS ADELSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Adelson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Louis Adelson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,301.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JASPER H. SINGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jasper H. Singer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1913, the said Jasper H. Singer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1805, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,572.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALPHONSE M. MOSES, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Alphonse M. Moses, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Alphonse M. Moses was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1805, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY LURIE, Bankrupt.—No. 18,306.

To the creditors of Harry Lurie of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1913, the said Harry Lurie was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1913, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,

June 11th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,898.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ADELSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Adelson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Louis Adelson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,246.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. DIECKMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William R. Dieckman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said William R. Dieckman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,892.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT C. WALKER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Herbert C. Walker of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1913, the said Herbert C. Walker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COLYER & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Colyer & Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Colyer & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated June 14th, 1913.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON I. FISCHER, Bankrupt.—No. 17,254.

To the creditors of Solomon I. Fischer of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Solomon I. Fischer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,898.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS ADELSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Adelson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Louis Adelson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,246.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. DIECKMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William R. Dieckman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said William R. Dieckman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,892.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT C. WALKER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Herbert C. Walker of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1913, the said Herbert C. Walker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COLYER & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Colyer & Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Colyer & Company were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated June 14th, 1913.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON I. FISCHER, Bankrupt.—No. 17,254.

To the creditors of Solomon I. Fischer of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Solomon I. Fischer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1913, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,

June 11th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,274.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY LEVINE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harry Levine, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1913, the said Harry Levine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 9th, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,286.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES LEDIARD, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles Lediard of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1913, the said Charles Lediard was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,173.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HOROWITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samuel Horowitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Samuel Horowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 11th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,073.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCO MARCOVITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Marco Marcovitz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Marco Marcovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,

June 11th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,293.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADELE SPAULDING, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Adele Spaulding of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1913, the said Adele Spaulding was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,

June 11th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. New Wing. Absolutely Fireproof. Private baths. Now Open. References. Tel. 258 Glen Cove.

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STATEN ISLAND
Refined Amusement Amid Refined Surroundings.
Reached via Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., terminus of Subway, elevated roads, and surface lines; 20 minutes New York, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LUSTGARTEN, Bankrupt.—No. 18,237.

To the creditors of Benjamin Lustgarten of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, 1913, the said Benjamin Lustgarten was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1913, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, June 9th, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL ARANOW, Bankrupt.—No. 18,137.

To the creditors of Israel Aranow of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-eighth day of May 1913, the said Israel Aranow was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1913, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 14, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,181.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of EDWARD BUTLER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edward Butler, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Edward Butler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,

June 11th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.
NEW MONTEREY
North Asbury Park, N. J.
Constructed of brick and stone.
Will open for its second season on
SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1913.
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Superior cuisine. White service.
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Circular Free—1913 Catalogue illustrated. 420 pages, 25c. Largest Dealer in the world in Government goods. One general store.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 18,258.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS GITLITZ and SADIE GITLITZ, individually and as copartners, doing business as GITLITZ & GITLITZ, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Morris Gitlitz and Sadie Gitlitz, individually and as copartners, doing business as Gitlitz & Gitlitz, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said above named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Warm weather, with clear skies, over the greater part of the country, is predicted for the coming week by the Weather Bureau.

There will be scattered thunder showers the first part of the week along the northern border, and by the middle of the week showers will set in along the East Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts.

No important storm is charted to cross the country during the ensuing week, although a disturbance of minor intensity will form Tuesday or Wednesday over the western plateau region, and advance thence in a northeasterly direction attended by local thunder showers, and reach the region of the great lakes Thursday or Friday. The warmest weather of the season now prevails over the Middle Western States, and high temperatures were recorded during Sunday throughout the Middle Atlantic States and the interior of the South. There were light local rains during the last twenty-four hours in the region of the great lakes, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwestern States, while fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate southerly and southwesterly; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate southerly and southwesterly; South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, light variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate southwesterly winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate southerly and southwesterly winds.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; continued warm; light to moderate southerly and southwesterly winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate southerly and southwesterly winds.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate southwesterly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	54	71	4 P. M.	58	71
6 A. M.	56	67	6 P. M.	58	68
9 A. M.	58	68	9 P. M.	58	64
12 M.	59	75	11 P. M.	58	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; the corresponding date in last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:25	127 Eldridge St.; A. Jacobs	$50
12:40	Front of 535 East 15th St.; New York Mail Co	Trifling
1:20	Front of 80 Rutgers Slip; unknown	Trifling
1:30	86 Macdougal St.; M. Martini	Trifling
1:45	526 East 138th St.; J. Cohen	Trifling
2:30	De Voe and 170th St.; Consumers' Ice Co	$500
3:45	788 Morris Av.; Murphy Brothers	$250
6:40	676 Hudson St.; unknown	Trifling
8:50	316 East 118th St.; I. Modell	Trifling
P. M.		
1:00	4,251 3d Av.; P. J. Lynch	$25
1:00	198 Elizabeth St.; C. Samolia	Trifling
1:45	895 3d Av.; Samuel Goldberg	Trifling
2:40	282 10th Av.; M. Machicla	Trifling
2:50	202 East 44th St.; E. Dunavill	Trifling
4:30	80 Amsterdam Av.; M. Silverman	Trifling
4:50	408 East 77th St.; Fred Weiner	Trifling
6:15	287 East 4th St.; M. Horn	Trifling
7:30	818 Columbus Av.; S. Huss	Trifling

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

Small House.

782 West End Av., near 96th St.; completely overhauled; reduction in rent for Summer. Telephone Riverside 5284.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

New York County, Nepera Park.—Suburb of Yonkers; new house, 7 rooms; parquet floors; electricity, tiled bath, steam heat; hour out of New York; 5 minutes to depot and trolley; near school and church; 25x100, or more if required; suitable for tennis; terms to suit right party. Inquire Redden, 203 West 94th St.

A gentleman's commuting home, near station; half hour out; beautiful views Hudson; large brick house, broad piazzas; acre and half magnificent trees; flowers, fruit; garage; sell half cost; photos; bargain. One Union Square, Room 901.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE NEAR HICKSVILLE.

To close an estate—a small farm, 244 feet front and 133 rear; price, $900; first payment, $20 and $10 per month; only 10 minutes' walk from station; 50 minutes from New York and Flatbush Station; high and clear; first-class place for a home, farming and chicken raising. Address Kennedy, K 21 Times.

COMFORTABLE COZY COTTAGE,

with part furniture, for sale; all modern improvements, including nine gardens; six rooms and bath; yacht club; bathing beach and dock; owner going abroad; quick action necessary. Bargain, 11 Times Uptown.

A six-acre tract, partly rolling, 1¼ miles to station; modern dwelling; fireplace, improvements; garage, driven well, garden, shrubbery. Box 313, Northport, L. I.

Port Washington.—New year-round bungalow, stucco, tile roof; 8 rooms; bargain, $5,950; easy terms; plan, photo. Frind, 47 W. 34th St.

Near Woodmere Bay, plot 50 by 100; $1,400; will accept $450 cash, balance mortgage; must sell. Good, 548 Riverside Drive.

Westbury.—Beautiful new houses; large plots; your prices and terms. Westbury Terrace, 115 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Taken under foreclosure; beautiful corner property; 6 large rooms; all improvements; hot-water heat, hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath; large plot; price $3,900; $300 cash, $25 monthly. CARL HALLBERG, Ridgefield Park, N.J.

Ideal mountain home, 50 minutes from Broadway, furnished, adjoining lake, covering 1,200 acres; 40 acres partly developed; sold together, part; furnished cottage, bungalow; electricity, gas, water; 7 minutes from Lackawanna Station. Reynolds Estates, 31 Nassau St.

Hillsdale Estates—Splendid new 6-room house, bath, steam heat, concrete cellar, large attic; 4 minutes from station; block from school; 42 minutes from Hudson tubes; $250 cash, balance like rent; also 5-room bungalow and 8-room house. Miller, 801 Singer Building.

A COUNTRY HOME FARM,

67 acres, 16 timbered; small stream; elevation; view; house of 8 rooms and bath; farmer's cottage; commuting zone. S. S. Walstrom-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Builder has three new houses, six, seven, and eight rooms, in nearby Jersey suburb; near station and trolley; all improvements in and paid for; will sell on virtually rental basis to reliable buyer; $40 to $50 monthly required. N 243 Times Downtown.

ASTONISHING BARGAIN.—Charming bungalow; rustic porch; $545; fascinating mountain scenery and river; good fishing, boating, bathing; commutation, 18c.; 35 minutes Lackawanna. 53 Times Downtown.

Forest Hill.—House, 7 rooms; all improvements; steam, electricity, gas; lot 30x115; lighted garage and driveway; price $5,650; convenient to Erie R. R. 845 Woodside Av., Newark, N. J.

Beautiful bungalow, restricted street, near station; six rooms and bath; oak floors; steam heat, every improvement; $500 cash. Smith-Sinrer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fairmount.—High, beautiful section Hackensack; modern houses, bungalows; $3,200 upwards; $500 cash; building lots, $250-$650. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.—Furnished cottages for rent and sale. W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

$27 monthly, houses, eight rooms and bath. Campbell, 843 Pacific, Jersey City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

COLWELL BUILDING,

107 Lafayette St.; lofts, corner building; light three sides; steam heat and elevator service; moderate rents; size 60x80.

$80 Monthly.—Double store; an opportunity for a shoeman; shelves, electric fixtures, all in except benches; ready to start business. 1,027 3d Av. Inquire next door in bakery.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Very desirable light offices, 74 Broadway, to sublet at reduced rental. Inquire Room 1,501.

Store, renovated, 57 Orchard St., near Grand St. Janitor, Room 7.

Bronx.

Broadway, furnished, adjoining lake, covering 1,200 acres; 40 acres partly developed; sold together, part; furnished cottage, bungalow; electricity, gas, water; 7 minutes from Lackawanna Station. Reynolds Estates, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate

Real Estate for Exchange.

WILL EXCHANGE fully rented business building for free and clear country property; principals only. C. J., box 400 Times.

Free and clear Long Island acreage for New York flat; also equity two houses. 19 Stewart St., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans.

I wish to borrow $2,400 on first mortgage and bond for three years at 6 per cent. on 6-room house situate on lot 30x100; house contains all improvements, steam heat, tile bath, tile vestibule, hardwood floor and trim; thoroughly built and in good German neighborhood; bonus 5 per cent. to cover; I will furnish insurance policy and survey of property; any title company will insure. Richard H. Ashby, Rockaway Boulevard, South Ozone Park, N. Y. 'Phone Jamaica 735.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Furnished house, July-August; 10 rooms, 2 baths; spacious grounds; fine view; breezy; six minutes from Subway; two surface lines connecting. Telephone Wm. McAndrew, 2,758 Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx.

Finely furnished house, 14 rooms, bath, electricity, piano, 2 acres, shade trees, fruit trees; on water; reasonable. Apply on premises, Mrs. M. O. Scott, 347 Grove Av., Patchogue, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Eight rooms, furnished cottage, for season; elevation 500 feet; 47 miles from New York, 9 minutes from station; no mosquitoes; good water; good train service; rent $300. Inquire of D. M. Hollenbeck, Harriman, Orange County, N. Y.

12-room furnished house; large, cool rooms; bath, electricity, furnace, fireplaces; $800 season. Apply Mrs. Emma T. Pratt, Litchfield, Conn.

Six-room furnished cottage for season. Write Mrs. G. W. Eastman, Provincetown, Mass.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

—CATHEDRAL PLAZA—

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $22, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; also unfurnished; special rate on lease.

Will sublet, furnished, until Sept. 20, apartment, 8 rooms and bath, facing on Riverside Drive, at 137th St.; all light rooms; southern exposure; rent $150 a month; satisfactory references required. Address Sublet, Room 1,122, 25 Broad St., N. Y. City.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.

Six and 8 rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

To Sublet—New apartment; two rooms, kitchenette; exceptionally cool; splendid outlook; near Columbia. Address H. G. Russell, 419 West 119th St., Tel. 7700 Morningside.

55th St., 65 West.—Artist's studio; very cool, spacious; bath, kitchenette; two, three rooms optional; finest location; Summer rates.

Seven-room Riverside apartment, two baths; elegantly furnished; extra cool; reasonable rent for Summer. Telephone Audubon 7340.

95th, 206 West.—Five luxuriously furnished, light, cool rooms; cosy and homelike; silver and linen inclusive; conveniences. 4D.

81st, 251 West.—Completely furnished six-room apartment; exclusive neighborhood; all conveniences.

Elevator apartment, first class; 6 rooms, bath; $50. Rose, 547 W. 123d, (Broadway.)

106 Morningside Drive.—Ideal Summer apartment; four rooms, front. Apartment 4G.

Eight rooms, bath, all light rooms; terms reasonable. Livingston, 17 West 8th St.

114th St., 514 West.—Lady going abroad sublets five rooms reasonable. Apt. 3.

Fine four rooms and bath; moderate rent. 45 West 11th St.

East Side.

Special low Summer rates for 1, 2, and 3 rooms; handsomely furnished; with hotel service; excellent neighborhood. 15-19 East 11th St.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST.

Apartment of two, three or four rooms, bath, furnished; attractive Summer rates.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

The Earls Court and Norfolk Apts., 306 and 308 West 94th Street.—Six and eight extra large splendid rooms, two baths; elevator service day and night; every modern comfort; elegant, quiet location; near Riverside Drive and Subway express station; moderate rents.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON,

318-328 West 51st Street.

Attractive apartments, seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

801 West End Av., corner 99th.—Beautiful apartment, six rooms, two baths; lease given; liberal reduction Summer months. Mrs. Royle.

Sublet.—Airy, front apartment opposite Morningside Park; five rooms; hardwire hallmen. Larkin, 82 Morningside Av. East.

200 West 109th St.—Will sublet five-room high-grade elevator apartment. Girard.

East Side.

UNFURNISHED Apartments — All sizes, prices, locations. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 45 East 44th St. Murray Hill 3596.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES'S PL., NEAR FULTON ST.

Six and seven-room apartments; $42 up; every modern convenience; walking distance to Subway; branch office on premises; booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 13 Willoughby St.

Bronx.

4 rooms, all improvements, including shower baths, electric light, and telephone; one block from the Subway station; rents, $24 to $28; agent on premises, 1,553 Minford Place, Bronx.

Business Opportunities.

For Sale.—GOOD WILL AND EQUIPMENT. One of the largest truck and rigging corporations in New Jersey; 150 head seasoned horses and mules; double and single sets harness, blankets, &c.; trucks and wagons, light delivery wagons; blacksmith and wheelwright shop, equipment bellows, forges, tire-setting machine, &c.; chains, tackle, blocking, &c., and all necessary appurtenances pertaining to a going business; yearly contracts agregate $75,000 monthly; additional receipts $5,000 monthly. Principals only. Address Secretary, R 14 Times.

I WANT A LIVE MAN

to join me in an enterprise that will make us both highly prosperous inside of five years if he will devote his whole time to the matter and work as hard as I will; he must have $750 to invest; the business is straight, profitable, involving little beyond time and expenses, and should begin giving big returns inside of two or three weeks after starting. Address G 331 Times Downtown.

COMMISSION HOUSE, GOOD STANDING, REPRESENTING OLD FOREIGN DISTILLERY, UNIVERSAL REPUTATION, SEEKS PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO $20,000 TO DEVELOP GROWING BUSINESS. APPLY "BERNARD," H 175 TIMES.

CONTRACTING CORPORATION WITH ABUNDANCE OF WORK WANTS $10,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICES; INVESTIGATION INVITED. K 14 TIMES.

Acceptable party with $1,500 can enter established business catering to high-class trade; unusually attractive; requiring no special qualifications. For interview address Mr. Christian, K 11 Times.

Business man, with $5,000 capital wanted, for expansion of established business; reference. Address "Legitimate," 5,625 Broadway.

Business Notices.

Multigraph letters. Largest capacity in city; deliveries when promised and quality satisfactory to you guaranteed; filling names, addressing, mailing; samples submitted; representative calls. Telephone 1892 Cortlandt. William Gray, 23 Nassau St.

Highest prices paid, pawn tickets, old gold, diamonds, &c.; strictest privacy. 365 West 23d St.

Schools.

Camp Champlain.—An ideal Summer camp for boys on Lake Champlain; twentieth year; every convenience for safety and comfort; waterproof tents, wood floors; all land and water sports; leaders carefully chosen; best of food; long-distance 'phone. J. Clark Read, Berkeley School, New York.

BLAKE TUTORING SCHOOL,
2 West 45th St. (Founded in 1883.)

City school open all Summer. Branches on Long Island and New Jersey coast.

WILLIS G. CONANT, Head Master.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Dancing Academies.

Society dances taught; tango, one step, trots. Constantine Academy, 23 West 44th. 'Phone Bryant 8611.

Pianos and Organs.

$55—Good mahogany upright piano; standard maker; steel. Angurer, 316 West 42d St.

Lost

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. 50604-5, each for 100 shares in the name "Kate S. Curtis." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued.

Mrs. KATE S. CURTIS.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 50602, for 100 shares in the name "Miss Eleanor Pillsbury." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.

Miss ELEANOR PILLSBURY.

LOST—Wednesday night, near Jack's cafe, 6th Av. entrance, chamois bag, containing brooch, diamond centre, surrounded by 108 pearls. Finder please communicate with owner at Remington Hotel, 129 West 46th St. Reward.

LOST—From 2,398 Tiebout Av., June 12, scarfpin, cuff buttons, &c., valued as keepsake from dead relative; fraternity and regimental badges, &c. Liberal reward and no questions asked for all or part.

LOST—A suit case on Merrick Road, near Valley Stream, from automobile; plainly marked; finder communicate New York Yach Club, 37 West 44th St., Commander R. K. Crank; reward.

LOST—At Hotel Gotham, a gold purse set with rubies and diamonds; liberal reward and no questions asked for return to Mrs. Brady, Hotel Gotham.

LOST—Diamond engagement ring, Friday, 13th, Reade and Chambers Sts., Broadway; liberal reward. Care Carter & Co., 66 Reade St.

LOST.—On June 10, between West 87th and East 57th Sts., lady's gold watch, initials C. H. Please return to 58 West 75th St., city.

LOST—After International Polo match, at train, Meadow Brook, field glasses; reward. Dr. Vush, 45 Charlton St., City.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe brooch with one diamond missing. Reward for return to F. B. Lord, 49 Wall St., City.

LOST—Small Mexican opal scarf pin, small diamond; reward. Box R 67.

$300 REWARD for diamond horseshoe pin, large size, lost between Plaza Hotel and Meadow Brook Club's Polo Field, Westbury, L. I., Tuesday to Friday. Apply J. McL., Jr., Plaza Hotel; no questions asked. J. McLaughlin, Jr.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT.—Remington No. 6 or 7, Smith Premier No. 2 or 4; three months for $5; first-class condition; REMINGTON, SMITH PREMIER, and MONARCH VISIBLES, $3 per month; $15 for six months; prompt delivery.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, (Incorporated.)

5080 Worth. 327 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

4 months for $5 and upward.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5406
356 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. Beekman.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6388 Cortlandt.

RENT A VICTOR TYPEWRITER for that extra work; guaranteed new machine; standard; $100; visible model. Broadway, at 28d St.

VICTOR TYPEWRITER CO.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Second-hand furniture exchange. 781 8th Av.; buy, sell, furniture, carpets. Bryant 1,288.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid for furniture, houses, apartments, pianos, carpets, paintings, works of art. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 1879.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2295 Stuyvesant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; rooms with bath; table board; references.

11TH ST., 15-19 EAST.—Hotel service; splendidly furnished rooms, with or without private bath, $5-$10 per week; with meals, $12-$17 per week.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; references; telephone.

12TH ST., 307 EAST.—Elizabeth Home for girls; room, board, $4; dormitory, bed, board, $2.50 and $3.50.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large front rooms; private bath; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Excellent accommodations; rooms, large, small, suites; meals a la carte.

MADISON AV, 108, (near 30th St.)—Room and board; excellent table; location convenient to all cars; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH, 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

58D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Single and double rooms; first class; Summer rates.

56TH, 323 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent board; home cooking; table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small connecting rooms; private bath; telephone.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Summer rates; double, $10; single, $7; excellent table; Southerners.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; excellent table; Summer prices.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Subway; ample table; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Two vacancies; Summer terms; board optional; location convenient to cars and Subway. Schuyler 6607.

76TH ST., 287-289 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; telephone in each room; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, desirable rooms; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; moderate.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, small room; electricity; telephone; generous table; home environment.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; Southern home; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, also second floor, with private bath; board optional; Summer rates.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in a refined, exclusive home; easy access to all car lines; references. Hexter.

94TH, 13 WEST.—Refined home; excellent table; Summer rates; reference; 'phone. Stajer.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms; suitable two, three; superior table; homelike. Strauss.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Few table boarders; meals well-cooked, nicely served; small room.

96TH, 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Handsome rooms; cuisine, service exceptional; cool, attractive dining.

108D ST., (West End Av., 870.)—Bright corner room; splendid cuisine; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; established 17 years; special reductions; $6 upward; all transportations convenient; references exchanged.

113TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; home cooking.

115TH, 625 WEST.—Cool rooms, near Drive; table board a specialty; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room, adjoining bath; electricity; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury country house, two blocks north 157th St. Subway; large grounds; chickens, vegetables. Audubon 4413.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE PIERSON.

Elegantly furnished rooms, suites, private baths; weekly, monthly, or transient; Summer rates, $5 up; restaurant service; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 137th. Phone 2478 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

CONVENIENT.—Borough Hall, Subway; rooms; 76 Pierrepont St.; bath; excellent table. Main 1159 W. Mrs. Henry.

Country Board.

Staten Island.

FIRST-CLASS French boarding house, with all city improvements; large and cool rooms; electric light, telephone; 20 minutes from railroad stations and from seashore; carriage accommodations from Pleasant Plains. Villa Robert, Woodrow Road, MacGuire Av., Princess Bay, S. I. Tel. Tottenville 1107.

Westchester County.

LARGE, well-furnished rooms and board, suitable for two or family; good table; all conveniences; private family; near station and Sound; reasonable. 65 Lafayette St. Phone 246 W, New Rochelle.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK, Riverdale.—High elevation; modern house surrounded by concrete; tennis court; excellent table. Knolls, Broadway, 261st St. Scott.

Beautiful home, Chester Hill; small family; every comfort. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.

Long Island.

LARGE, well-furnished rooms; German cooking; shady place; facing Sound; rates reasonable. Telephone 441W Flushing. 32, Hubert, North 13th St., College Point, L. I.

New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.

It's an ideal spot, 800 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

New Jersey.

Galilee, Monmouth Beach, N. J.—Few select guests; homelike accommodation; rates $22 up. Rerrie.

New England.

BOYS taken to board for the Summer with private family. References exchanged. Country House, Hamburg Cove, Conn.

COMFORT HOUSE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.—High altitude; excellent board; references exchanged. Apply 116 East 17th St.

Board Wanted

THREE PERSONS desire rooms with board west side, uptown, convenient 6th Av. "L"; rooms, 1 medium and 1 large; good board; reasonable; references. H. L., Times Harlem.

ROOM AND BOARD in vicinity of Washington Square. Reply by letter, stating accommodations and charges, G. C. S., 32 Waverley Place, city.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, suitable one, two gentlemen; reasonable; telephone; Subway.

29TH, 116 EAST, (Dwelling.)—Large double, also small room; private family; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; telephone; breakfast optional; block Subway; reasonable.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean, cool rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

44TH, 28 EAST.—Large room, attractively furnished, with connecting bath, suitable bachelor.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; gentlemen.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; select, quiet neighborhood; Summer rates.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; good location; private house; references.

57TH, 23-25 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms; baths; electricity; telephone; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

76TH ST., 122 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; suitable one, two; phone; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1878.

LEXINGTON AV., 591.—Two connecting rooms, (sitting room and bedroom,) suitable for two gentlemen; private; every convenience. Chimaules.

MADISON AV., 295.—Beautifully furnished suites; private bath; $40 to $50 monthly.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, small rooms, with private baths; Summer rates.

West Side.

8TH ST., 7 WEST.—Select, well-furnished rooms, one door 5th Av.; private family; telephone.

9TH, 16 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Comfortable parlor, single rooms; Summer rates.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite and single for bachelors; electricity, telephone.

9TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; bath connected; small room; telephone; references required.

9TH ST., 29 WEST.—Furnished rooms; all improvements; comfortable; Summer prices.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Light, cool, clean rooms; modern convenience; telephone; single, $3.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Attractive floor for gentlemen; three rooms, or singly; refined private house.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated, strictly clean rooms; conveniences; telephone.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, airy room; hot, cold water; private residence; telephone.

21ST ST., 112 WEST.—Large room; private bath; reasonable; hall rooms, $2 up; housekeeping.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, cool rooms, bath; $2 upward; gentlemen. Hughes.

46TH, 313 WEST.—Large room; telephone; one block from Broadway; private house.

47TH, 407 WEST.—Front parlor; private house; telephone; suitable doctor, dentist; reasonable.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room, one or two gentlemen; references.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, and one hall room; gentlemen only.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Desirable, cool room, near bath; reasonable; references; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST, Block Park.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; electricity; superior table.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath, in private house; gentleman.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nice large front room and bath. Also small room reasonable.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, suitable one, two; private baths; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Large, also single room; conveniences; attractive neighborhood. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool, handsomely furnished room; refined neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large front room; all conveniences; reasonable.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Double and single rooms, light, clean, and well furnished; hot and cold running water; bath on each floor; reasonable; convenient to Subway and elevated.

79TH ST., 180 WEST.—Two beautiful front rooms; double, medium size; private house.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Two cool, delightful rooms; single, en suite; bath; also small room; reduced rate; Subway; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private baths; all conveniences; reasonable; ideal location.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; well furnished; running water; Summer rates.

80TH, 208 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large, cool rooms; homelike; clean; conveniences.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; handsomely furnished; reference.

80TH ST., 182 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; private house; references.

81ST, 125 WEST.—Large southern room; running water; small room; telephone; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Elegant large, small room; electric lights; conveniences; Summer rates.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms, near Central Park; Summer rates; board if desired.

83D, 159 WEST.—Parlor, second floor, $4; large bedroom, $2.50; telephone. Stanton.

85TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; cool and comfortable; homelike and clean; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; gentlemen. Mrs. Young.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegant room, suitable two; private bath; also small room; conveniences.

93D, 157 WEST.—Furnished room, running water, closets; Subway, L; private; reference.

94TH ST., 50 WEST, (516 Riverside.)—Finest bachelor home in city, 32 rooms, 16 on one floor; all with running water or bath adjoining; meals if desired; artistic furnishings.

101ST ST., 205 West.—Beautifully furnished outside rooms; clean, cool, independent; elevator, electricity; maid service; kitchen privileges; Summer rates; manager. Tel. 1763 Riverside. J. E. Gray.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

108D, 145 WEST.—Large, desirable rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH ST., 224 WEST.
Nicely furnished room.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive double room; also single; elevator apartment; suitable two. Livingston.

109TH ST., 312 WEST.—Delightfully cool large or single room, lavatory. 7E.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Beautiful, large front room; elevator apartment; absolute cleanliness. McDonald.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Front suite; also cheerful, airy, single rooms. Apartment 31.

116TH, 404 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Light, attractive rooms overlooking Morningside Park. Morse.

116TH, 438 WEST, Overlooking Columbia.—Large, medium rooms, seventh floor; elevator. Cooke.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Light, attractive rooms overlooking Morningside Park. Morse.

118TH ST., 401 WEST, (corner Morningside Heights.)—Two rooms; private bath; kitchenette.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Front suites, single rooms; piano, showers, elevator. Apartment 32.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive front suite; also cool single rooms. Apartment 52.

121ST, 509 WEST, Opposite Teachers College, Columbia University.—Beautiful double room, kitchenette; single room; excellent restaurant. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Cool corner; four windows; all conveniences; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive, cool corner rooms; elevator; telephone; references. Apt. 51.

122D, 500 WEST.—Front room; piano; and smaller; elevator apartment; moderate. Apartment 5D.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Rooms facing park; kitchen; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 31.

122D, 593 WEST.—Unusually cool rooms, $3 up; also small apartment. Sherman.

123D ST., 150 West.—Elegantly furnished large room; excellent neighborhood; telephone; near Subway and "L."

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside double room; $5; single, $3; kitchen; elevator. Rose.

141ST ST., 552 WEST.—Quiet, outside room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; small, private family. Telephone 2230 Audubon. W. S.

145TH, 493 WEST.—Floor, private house; suitable bachelors, couple; one unfurnished kitchenette.

A CHANCE positively unequaled, in modern private house, 808 St. Nicholas Av., corner West 151st St.; southern exposure; 44 windows; shade trees; location beautiful; select, restricted; near Subway, "L," surface cars, and Riverside Drive; exceptionally large room, with lavatory; bay windows; suitable for two; $8; also smaller room for one, $4; bathroom adjoining; 12-foot ceilings; all conveniences; ideal home for refined men or business women appreciating splendid treatment, simple elegance, quietude, comfort, cleanliness; references.

ADVERTISER, owning beautiful, private residence, west side, near Subway, elevated, will rent to high-class gentleman, single, double room; private tile baths; $40-$80 respectively; breakfast; particular persons answer. Address Extreme Cleanliness, 2,029 Broadway.

BARROW ST., 74.—Attractively, newly decorated, cool room, second floor; private house; bath, &c; breakfast reasonable.

BEAUTIFUL CONVENT AV., 822, (Near 143d.)—Exceptionally handsome large room, dressing room, bath; a real home in elegant private house; every modern comfort; electricity; Southern exposure; references exchanged. Telephone 7605 Audubon.

CLAREMONT AV, 195, (127th St.)—Desirable room; private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 28.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE WEST, 54.—Exceptionally fine room overlooking Morningside Park; bath adjoining; all covenin ences. Apartment 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Private family having apartment would rent beautifully furnished, large, cool front room with lavatory to refined business gentleman; breakfast optional.

THE PIERSON.

Elegantly furnished rooms, suites, private baths, weekly, monthly, or transient, Summer rates; $5 up; restaurant service; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 137th. Phone 2,478 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 700, Cor. 94th St.—Three luxuriously furnished rooms, separate or en suite; all conveniences; cool and attractive; exclusive neighborhood; suitable doctor or dentist office; Summer rates. Britten.

WEST END AV, 611.—Delightful, large room; small room; bath; price for Summer; coolest

SULZER CONFIDENT; TAMMANY DEFIANT

Governor and Murphy Legislators Go Back for Extra Session.

PRIMARY BILL FIGHT NEAR

Wagner Said to Believe Voters Do Not Desire Abolition of the State Convention.

Gov. Sulzer went back to Albany yesterday after winding up his campaign for his Direct Primary bill. He was convinced that the Legislature, which meets to-day in extra session, would pass the measure without the amendments proposed by the Tammany members, who wished to retain the State Convention feature.

The Governor said he was satisfied with the reception he had received everywhere he had spoken since he had begun his fight for primary reform, and that he was positive the legislators, Republican and Democratic, who defeated his bill had seen a new light. If they voted against the bill again in the face of the plain demanded of the public that it be passed, he said, it simply would mean they were signing their death warrants, so far as their ever being able to return to the Legislature was concerned.

The Tammany Senators and Assemblymen also returned to the capital. They said they would vote against the Sulzer bill if they had to remain in session all Summer. The Tammany members received their final orders from Charles F. Murphy on Saturday. Those orders were to stand pat and let the Governor do his worst.

Murphy was convinced, it was remarked yesterday, that the time for patching up peace between the Governor and Fourteenth Street had passed, and that the organization could not hope for further favors from Mr. Sulzer. Consequently he made it clear to the Tammany legislators that there must be no retreating from the position they had taken.

One Tammany leader, said Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the majority, felt certain there was not as great a demand for the abolition of the State Convention as he had thought there would be when the Governor began his State-wide campaign. The Governor, Senator Wagner was reported to have said, practically failed in his announced attempt to stir up the people to such a pitch of indignation that they would demand that their representatives vote for the Sulzer bill. The Senator told his friends that he was not convinced even that the people were much interested in direct primaries at all.

The Tammany Senators and Assemblymen who went to Albany said they did not think the extra session would last more than three weeks.

Assemblyman Thomas B. Maloney of Nassau County announced he was against the Sulzer measure, and predicted its defeat.

"The Governor's attempt to create the impression that those opposed to the bill are against direct primaries is misleading," he said. "Many legislators, as in my own case, advocate direct primaries in a more practical way. In fact, many provisions of this bill permit of indirect nominations when it is not only feasible but just to make them direct. Under Article 3, Section 39, Mr. Sulzer's bill states:

"'The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply, however, to the formation of village or town committees, but such committees may be constituted either directly or indirectly, as may be provided by the rules and regulations of the party adopted by the County Committee.'"

FINAL RALLY TO-MORROW.

Republican Assembly Leader Attacks Sulzer's Course.

ALBANY, June 15.—When the Legislature meets in special session to-morrow night to consider again direct primary legislation, Gov. Sulzer will send in a special message urging the enactment of his bill, which will be introduced by Senator McKnight and Assemblyman Eisner.

Sessions will be held daily, but it is not likely that serious business will be attempted until next week.

The final rally in the interest of the Governor's bill will be held at Harmanus Bleecker Hall Tuesday night. Members of the Legislature will be invited and the speakers, it is announced, will include Col. Roosevelt, Gov. Sulzer, William R. Hearst, Seth Low, W. Bourke Cockran, Frederick M. Davenport, William S. Bennet, and Daniel J. Dugan.

The legislative leaders hope to conclude the session at the end of the second week, but it is likely that the Governor will submit to the Legislature the charges against Justice Cohalan, and this may upset their plans. Financial legislation also will have to be considered, as Gov. Sulzer vetoed bills providing for interest charges on various State sinking funds because provision was not made for payments on the principal.

Harold J. Hinman of Albany, Republican leader in the Assembly, in a statement to-day outlining the position of his party on the question of direct primaries, said in part:

"The attitude of the present overlord of all New York impels the deduction that it is ambition, not patriotism, which is leading him headlong on in his career. The Governor's vision of the truth is somewhat clouded by vivid dreams of further political preferment.

"The public is entitled to the truth about his attitude on the subject of direct nominations. He is waging his war upon a false presentation of the facts. More than that, Tammany is conducting its quarrel with the Governor upon like false premises.

"The Republican members did everything in their power to demonstrate their willingness to accept without a quibble every single feature of the Governor's bill with the exception of the proposal to abolish the State Convention.

"The Governor ignores the fact that his party in the Legislature defeated not only his bill but everything offered by the Republicans. He ignores the fact that the Republicans did everything he wanted except to violate their own party pledge. Yet he charges a 'Murphy-Barnes' combination to defeat direct primaries. Why not tell the truth about it, Governor?"

Einar J. Chrystie, Secretary of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, will go to Albany to-day carrying to Gov. Sulzer the recommendations of the association arrived at after investigation of the Connolly charges against Justice Cohalan.

Whether or not Gov. Sulzer will ask for an inquiry by the Legislature depends upon the result of his perusal of the Bar Association's findings. When Gov. Sulzer was in New York Saturday he was informed that the matter would be put before him early in the week, but declined to say when he would make a decision in the case.

DISAPPEARED LIKE HUSBAND

Wife Grieved for Clarke, Who Quit Home Three Months Ago.

Since a night some three months ago, when John Clarke disappeared from his home at 5 Ogden Avenue, Harrison, N. J., his wife had grieved incessantly. Last Tuesday she was unusually despondent. "I am going out," she said to her little nieces, Florence and Loretta Killoch. "I am going to do away with myself." She said good-bye to the children and disappeared.

When Mrs. Clarke did not return that night her nieces supposed that she was staying at a friend's house. The next night they sent word to John Killoch, an uncle in New York. Killoch notified the Harrison police, and an effort was made to find the missing woman, but it was unsuccessful.

Mr. Clarke was an assistant superintendent at Swift & Co.'s plant in Kearny, N. J.

Moving Pictures in Health Campaign

The moving-picture campaign against tuberculosis, which the Department of Health introduced last year, will be resumed this evening in Mount Morris Park, to be followed on later dates by displays in the other parks and recreation piers. It aims to educate the public on methods, cure and prevention. The films show among other things the dangers of bad sanitary condition. A series of twenty-four exhibitions will be given during the Summer.

HOLD UP THE AGENT AT NORTH PELHAM

Bandits Level Revolvers and, Getting $31 Cash, Bind Him and Drop Him in Coal Bin.

FAIL TO FLAG EXPRESS

Local Police Capture One, Who Said He Was a Fireman Out of Work and Desperate.

The 12:48 train had just pulled out and all was quiet in the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Station at North Pelham yesterday morning, when Edward Morrissey, the ticket agent, turned in his chair and looked into the barrel of an automatic revolver. The man behind the gun was about 35 years old, dressed in blue serge and Panama hat. Behind him a second man stood with a black leather belt in his hand.

"We just dropped off the 12:48," confided the man with the revolver. "It's not a social call, but strictly business. We want whatever money you have in your drawer."

Morrissey looked again at the two men and at the revolver, and, without a word, pulled open the cash drawer and handed over $31. The men tied the agent's legs with the belt, bound his arms with a stout rope, and dragged him across the station floor to a coal bin. Then they dropped him heavily and fled.

Several minutes passed until a quarter of a mile distant was heard the whistle of an approaching train. The men reappeared, and Morrissey saw that one of them carried a red lantern. The man with the lantern looked into the bin at Morrissey. "We're going to flag the 1:05," he said, "and leave for parts unknown."

The 1:05 train stops at North Pelham only upon signal. The two robbers, ignorant of the proper method, stood on the platform and swung the lantern vigorously, but the engineer passed them by.

Fifteen minutes later, with the ropes worked loose from about his wrists, Morrissey crept cautiously from the coal bin and looked up and down the station platform. The men had disappeared. Morrissey went to the telephone and talked to Peter Cedar, the North Pelham Chief of Police. Cedar with four of his own men and with sixteen men attached to the Pelham Manor constabulary started for the ticket office.

In a clump of underbrush hardly more than two hundred yards from the railroad station Patrolman Keller came across an armed man, whom he placed under arrest after a struggle, in which Keller knocked the pistol from his hand. When Morrissey had identified this prisoner as one of the robbers, he was taken to Police Headquarters in Manhattan that his record might be examined. The police found there was no record against him.

The prisoner said that he was John Conway of Pittsburgh. He confessed, according to the police, that he had entered the North Pelham Station carrying a revolver. He told the police that he had been employed for many years as a railroad fireman and brakeman, but that he was out of work and that a man in his position would soon grow desperate. He had been arrested, he said, for the first time. In Conway's possession was $26, which he insisted was his own.

Conway refused to say anything about his companion in the alleged robbery. Morrissey, however, described him as a man of medium height, with light hair and fair complexion, wearing a brown suit, carefully pressed, tan shoes and a straw hat.

GOES ABOUT STABBING BOYS

Police Get "Tall Boy with a Long-Bladed Penknife" Complained Of.

Complaints have been received the past week by the police of the East 104th Street Police Station of a tall boy who has been going about the east side of Harlem with a long-bladed penknife sharpened to a razor's edge, with which he has been stabbing other boys, inflicting upon them painful if not dangerous wounds. On the complaint of two boys Detectives Manceni and Veale of the East 104th Street Police Station at 10 o'clock last night went to a poolroom at 100th Street and First Avenue and arrested Isidore Meth, 15 years old, of 305 East 101st Street. He stands almost six feet in height. He said he was a peddler. When he was searched a black penknife with a long sharp blade was found upon him.

Meyer Siegel, 15 years old, of 322 East 101st Street, and Frank Markowitz, 15 years old, of 343 East 101st Street, were two boys who had gone to the station house earlier in the evening to complain of him. Siegel said he was with Meth at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Meth drew a knife, and after boasting of the sharpness of the blade, cut him in the wrist. Dr. Kahn of the Harlem Hospital sewed up Siegel's wound. Markowitz said that Meth cut him last Saturday on the left arm, and it required three stitches to sew up the wound. The police heard yesterday morning that another boy had been stabbed by a tall boy with a long-bladed knife. When asked why he had stabbed the boys Meth replied that they were his friends, and refused to say more. He will be arraigned in court to-day.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—While falling from the third-story window of his home at 5 West Street yesterday, Jacob Jawboitosky saved his life by grabbing the branch of a tree and escaped with a fractured hip.

KEYPORT.—The cornerstone of the Raritan Free Library will be laid to-morrow with Masonic ceremonies at Broad and Cross Streets by Grand Master Frederick E. Tilden, assisted by other grand officers. A parade and dinner will follow.

MONTCLAIR.—John N. Holton, for many years Vice President and active head of the Montclair Trust Company, has presented his resignation, to take effect July 1. He will go to Rochester, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR.—Suffragists and anti-suffragists will hold rival meetings here to-night, the first in Montclair Club Hall, where Rose Livingston and James Lees Laidlaw will speak, and their opponents in Unity Church, where Mrs. Grace Duffield Goodwin will speak.

MONTCLAIR.—Mrs. H. A. Leonhauser, Chairman of the committee of Montclair women who are arranging for the establishment of a co-operative housekeeping plant here, has obtained the signatures of twenty-five families for stock in the enterprise.

SOUTH ORANGE.—The negro chauffeur for Frank J. Radel, at 596 Centre Street, Robert Allen, gave himself up to the police yesterday, confessing that he was guilty of the theft of several hundred dollars' worth of goods from his employer's garage.

HAYWOOD LESS CONFIDENT.

Silk Strike Believed to be Near End —Rumored Split with Quinlan.

PATERSON, N. J., June 15.—Despite denials, the rumor that Patrick Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator, is in disfavor with that organization and may be dropped from it, gains ground here, and it was given greater credence by many when Quinlan failed to appear at the Sunday mass meeting this afternoon at Haledon. This is said to be the first Sunday meeting since the strike began that Quinlan has failed to attend.

It is said that Quinlan admitted yesterday that charges have been preferred against him to the Central Strike Committee in New York. Quinlan says these charges were made because he was "too conservative."

It is reported that Quinlan and Haywood have split, but Haywood won't say anything about this. Haywood was at the meeting this afternoon and spoke to about 3,500 persons. His speech was taken to mean that the end of the strike was near, as he said the strike could be won just as well from the inside as from the outside. Many who heard this presumed Haywood meant sabotage. It was noted as peculiar that he did not urge his followers to get on the picket lines, as he has heretofore done. He did advocate "solidarity."

Elizabeth G. Flynn also spoke.

SING FOR THE SLOCUM DEAD

Survivors, Since Grown to Manhood, Lead Chorus in Memorial Exercises.

While the bells on the churches in Middle Village tolled a requiem yesterday afternoon, more than 2,000, many of them in tears, joined in singing "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," in memory of the hundreds who lost their lives in the burning of the excursion steamer General Slocum June 15, 1904. The memorial services took place in Lutheran Cemetery, at the monument erected by the General Slocum Survivors' Memorial Association to mark the graves of the unidentified dead. A feature of the occasion was the chorus of survivors, who were youths and maidens at the time of the disaster, and now grown to manhood and womanhood.

A committee of the memorial association had decorated the monument and the graves of the dead with flowers.

From Niederstein's Hotel a funeral procession was formed, led by Etzel's Military Band. The exercises were under the direction of the officers of the memorial association—Charles Dersch, President; Frederick W. Hotz, Vice President; Charles Dersch, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; George Dittrich, Treasurer, and William Vaeth, Financial Secretary.

The memorial address was delivered by the Rev. George G. Wacker of the German Reformed St. Peter's Church of Brooklyn.

The Williamsburg Saengerbund sang.

The Summer Event—
The Arnheim Reduction Sale—
Begins Today—Save 20% to 30%

The pick of 5,000 patterns has been reduced. Select your pattern and have your clothes made for you. That's the way to get satisfaction. We guarantee fit, style and value.

$40 to $50 Values, Now $25
$25 to $35 " " $20

There are Serges, unfinished Worsteds, Homespuns, Donegals, African cloths, in fact, almost any material your desire suggests—all exceptional, all reduced. Samples on request.

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Public Inspection of
S. S. IMPERATOR
World's Largest Ship,
Sunday and Monday, June 22d and 23d,
10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the entrance of our Pier No. 1, Hoboken, N. J.

A charge of 50c per person will be made, the proceeds to be devoted to charity.

Take Hudson Tubes or D., L. & W. ferries to Hoboken.

On sailing day, June 25th, admission to pier will be by card only, and limited to passengers and their friends.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway.

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. | LILLIAN SHAW, Paul Dickey, Yvette, the Hennings, 9 Crazy Kids, others.
B. F. KEITH'S Opera Harlem House | 125th St., nr. 7 Av. Mat. D'ly. STOCK COMPANY in "THE CONCERT."
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & "OLD FARM" | LADY RICHARDSON & 17 Acts. Daily Mat. in Theatre. 25-50-75c.
American Roof Atop American Thea. EVERY EVE. at 8:15. English Pony Ballet, John T. Kelly & Co., Wm. Cahill, Ross & Ashton, Mlle Moo Bee, Irving Gossler SEATS RESERVED, 25c. AND 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque To-day THE Kissing Maid With Sam Howe

ORGANIZED IN 1887

DEATH AND TAXES come just as certainly as though tariff revision had ceased from troubling and the currency were at rest. Is your estate ready for them?

Our tax registration bureau will keep you informed about taxes and assessments on your real estate, and will see that your payments are properly credited in the city's records.

Our trust department will assist you in the preparation of your will and will show you why it will be a wise precaution for you to appoint us executor and trustee.

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Men's Oxfords at $6.50

Our College Model That Has the Snap and Grace the Young Man of Today Wants.

Made on a Swagger Swing Last, Military Heel, Extension Sole, in
Tan Russia Calf
Black Wax Calf
Patent Calf
$6.50

A Sensible but Stylish Oxford That Will Please a Great Many Men.

Made on a Broad, Comfortable Last with Custom Heel, made in
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Standard of Merit
6th Ave. at 20th St.

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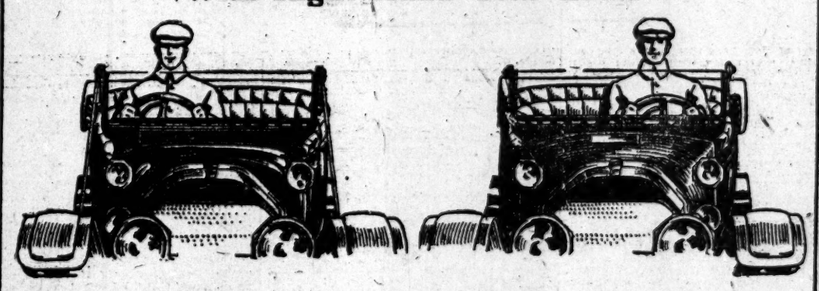
Right Drive Models and Left Drive Models
With Right Hand Gear Lever



ESTABLISHED as the easiest riding and best built car, with individual beauty of line and finish, the Locomobile is presented for 1914 in Right Drive and Left Drive models. On both, control of the change gear lever is by the Right Hand, the safest and most natural arrangement.

New Features for 1914

New Carbureter—makes Locomobile the most economical high grade six.

New Fenders—concealed rivets and rounded surfaces.

New Wrinkle-Proof Top—special bow construction supports top at six points, making it wrinkle-proof when raised.

Air Adjustment—on steering post, gives smoothest running motor under all driving conditions.

New Priming Device—a special priming device injects gasoline directly into the intake manifold and insures easy starting, even in the coldest weather.

New Styles—new six passenger Torpedo on the "48" Left Drive Chassis; an original presentation. Locomobile Berline and Berline Landaulet, closed models of distinctive atmosphere and elegance.

New Lamps—of octagonal design, harmonizing with the decorative scheme.

Nickel Trimmings—rich in appearance, easy to keep clean.

New Tire Brackets—tires held by metal band. Locking device prevents theft of tires.

Locomobile Air Compressor—for the convenient inflation of tires.

Crank Case Oil Drain—oil in engine base lowered without getting under car.

Easy Riding—rear springs free to move at both ends; Ten-Inch Upholstery; seat cushions fit under upholstery; perfect balance of weight.

Electric Motor Starter—an unfailing success since it was first adopted.

Electric Lighting—brightest lights; system that never gives trouble.

New Storage Compartment—for side curtains, canes and umbrellas.

Advanced Equipment—70-mile speedometer, electric horn, rain vision wind shield, robe rail, foot rest, quick detachable tires and demountable rims.

Starting Crank Removed—placed in tool kit—improves beauty of car.

In a competitive test over the same course the Locomobile will outpoint all other cars in Comfort and Easy Riding.

SIX CYLINDER MODELS
"38" Left Drive Models "38" Right Drive Models
"48" Left Drive Models "48" Right Drive Models

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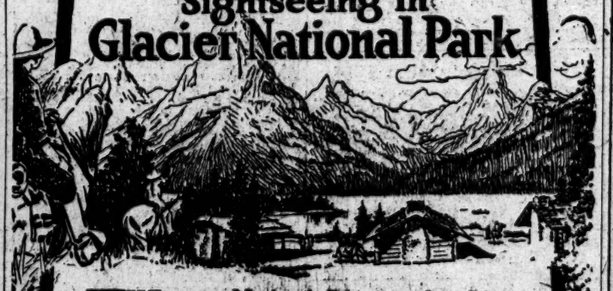
Norfolk Suits
$16.50

HART, Schaffner & Marx made these Norfolks—which is the highest possible guarantee of the quality of their tailoring. Made of Homespuns in olive mixture and Oxford. Other fabrics in light gray, blue and blue-gray, with a tiny purple hair line stripe. Most attractive suits you ever saw at anything like their price. Worth $25 and $30—now $16.50.

Spend This Summer Sightseeing in Glacier National Park



THE new National Playground—Glacier National Park—invites you to spend your vacation among its mountains, its glaciers, cataracts and trout streams. The scenic grandeur of this 1,600 square mile amphitheatre located in Northwestern Montana provides a memorable vacation trip.

Vacations—$1 to $5 per Day

A magnificent new hotel, operated in connection with the chain of Swiss chalets throughout the Park, assures ideal accommodations. Tours through the Park by auto, horseback, launch, or afoot may be made at $1 to $5 a day. Low round trip summer tourist fares via the Great Northern Railway to Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other Pacific Coast points permit stop-overs at Glacier National Park. Special convention fares on certain dates.

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